वेदान्त भूषण गुरुजी पण्डित नारायण अनन्तशर्म शास्त्री शतकम्

Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam



Poem in 100 Verses in Konkani with English Translation

By

N. Purushothama Mallaya, Cochin



KONKANI BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA

KONKANI BHASHA BHAVAN

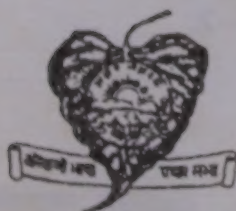
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Cochin



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कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभा प्रकाशन्-२९

Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam

Poem in 100 verses in Konkani

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MESSAGE From the Prime Minister of India



Smt. Rajeshwari Tandon
Social Secretary to PM

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
नई दिल्ली - 110011
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
NEW DELHI - 110011

No. 9 (9) 85-PMP-III

February 23, 1985
26 FEB 1985

Dear Shri Sastri,

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi,

thanks you for your letter of 6th February, 1985 and for all the interesting information you have conveyed. The poem sent to him will be forwarded to the Ministry of Education for their consideration.

The Prime Minister sends you his best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(Rajeshwari Tandon)

Shri. N. Anantha Sarma Sastri
Hon. Research Pandit & Editor
"Sphotavidya"
Sukrteendra Oriental Research Institute
Koovapadam Road
Cochin -2

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FOREWORD

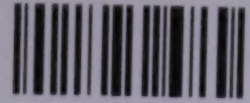
I feel honoured to write a foreword to this book "The Satakam on Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma" by my most respected friend Purushothama Mallaya in Konkani literature. To my knowledge this is the tenth Satakam Sri. Mallaya has written in his sacred language Konkani. I understand from the English translation of the Satakam that Sri. Narayana Anantha Sarma was a famous vedic and Sanskrit scholar, apart from being a poet and grammarian and he started a Konkani Patasala at Fort Cochin for the benefit of the Konkani section of the society. Sri. Mallaya has condensed the whole life history of the great Pandit in this Satakam with remarkable precision simultaneously keeping the mankind informed of all the details of the great man's activities and his wholehearted devotion to the cause of spreading the sanctity of the Konkani Bhasha which commendable tradition is now being followed by our friend Purushothama Mallaya in all earnest.

Sri Mallaya has written ten Satakams in Konkani including one in my honour and I am thankful to him for the noble action. My request to him will be to bring the new generation of Konkani youths into this tradition of imparting the message of spreading the Konkani Bhasha by educating them and advising them constantly. With the spirit of spreading the significance of educating the new generation about the richness and depth of the Konkani Bhasha, I am sure Sri. Mallaya will excel in his mission in the days to come. I wish him and his holy mission every success.

V R Krishna Iyer

August 20, 2009

V. R. KRISHNA IYER



PREFACE

Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam is a poem in hundred verses composed by me in Konkani language. The poem covers the life and works of the late Pandit N. Anantha Sarma Sastri, the reputed Vedic and Sanskrit Scholar, Poet, Grammarian, Vedantist and Researcher. He was the Upadhyaya of the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala, Cochin which is acclaimed as the oldest Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala in Kerala.

This is my Tenth Satakam. Satakams are poems describing in full any one of the particular topics in hundred verses and they are mostly written in Sanskrit. The poets who wrote Satakams in Sanskrit are Bhartruhari, Amaru, Bhallata, Mayura, Jaganath Pandit, Bana, Jayadeva and others. There are poets who wrote Satakams in modern period and they are Vishweshwara (18th Century) Artreya Srinivasa (18th Century) Vancheswara alias Kutty Kavi of Tanjore (1741); Nilakanta Sarma (19th Century) Satyavrata Singh, V. Sundara Sarma, Kapila Sastri of Pondicherry and Dr. Sridhar Bhaskar Warnekar of Nagpur.

My previous Satakams written in Konkani are on nine important personalities and they are :

1. Rashtrakavi Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, Poet Laureate in Kannada.

2. Smt. N. M. Saraswathi Bai, the first woman teacher in Kerala who entered teaching profession defying orthodoxy.

3. Padma Vibhushan Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee National Professor in Humanities and former President, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

4. Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat who propagated Vedas establishing Veda Patasalas at Sunkeri, Karwar, Udupi, Manjeshwar and other places.

5. Padmasri Dr. T. M. A. Pai Architect of Manipal.

6. Dr. N. Venkateshwara Mallaya, world renowned Sanskrit Scholar, Indologist, Researcher of Temple Architecture and Iconography who was posthumously conferred a rare award by Dr. Abdul Kalam the President of India.

7. Punyatma Doordarshi Ammembal Subbha Rao Pai, a great visionary and Founder of Canara Bank.

8. Vishwa Vikhyatha Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and one of our most respected and learned legal and constitutional authorities who has been referred to by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India "as a great son of India who has contributed immensely to the empowerment of our people and to the development of modern India."

9. Kerala Vikhyata Amulya Ratna, Sahitya Kusalan M. Seshagiri Prabhu, who has been referred to by Mahakavi Ulloor Parameshwara Iyer "as one of the ornaments of Kerala whom it is his countrymen's pride to respect and privilege to admire".

This Tenth Satakam has its own importance as it is written on a person who has been referred to as an ornament of Vedanta.

N. Anantha Sarma Sastri was born on 20th March 1910 A. D. at Cochin as the eldest son of late K. Narayana Mallaya, Teacher who renovated the old historic Kotwal Temple at Cochin and N. M. Saraswathi Bai, the first woman teacher in Kerala who entered teaching profession defying orthodoxy.

He had his early education at T. D. High School, Cochin. Later he left Cochin for Benaras and mastered Vedas, Vedangas, Darshanas, Niruktha, Chandas and Jyotisha under Acharya Patwardhan at Sanga Veda Maha Vidyalaya, Benaras. He joined the Gurukul Maha Vidyalaya, Haridwar and studied Mahabhasya, Vyakarna in Sanskrit from Satyadeva Thirtha. He studied Nyaya, Meemamsa, Yoga, Vedanta, Sankhyas under Pandit Swaroopananda at Muni Mandal Maha Vidyalaya, Haridwar. After completion of his studies he toured North India, and conducted Bhagawat Parayana at Bikaneer and propagated Vedas and Sanskrit. Later, he came down to Cochin in 1939 and took charge as Upadhyaya in the T. D. Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala, Cochin.

He popularised Sanskrit and revived the Vedic Studies. He founded an Institution for Sanskrit upliftment under the name Samskrita Vidyarthi Samyuktha Mandali.

He started a Konkani Patasala at Fort Cochin in 1949 and taught Konkani in Devanagari script to students. Guruji as he was referred to by students and local people founded a Magazine with Konkani section under the name Gomanta Bharati for publication of Konkani articles, poems, stories etc. He wrote a Konkani drama under the name Dutangatha that was staged in the year 1956. Again, another Konkani drama named 'Ajamila' written by Anantha Sarma was staged at Cochin Thirumala Devaswom premises. He also brought out a book Gomanta Prakritam Dharmopadesh in Konkani both in Devanagari and Malayalam scripts in the year 1953 A. D. He compiled a primary grammar for Konkani. He gave lectures on Puranas and Bhagawat Geeta at public platforms. In recognition of his meritorious services for upliftment of Vedas and Vedangas H. H. Srimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Benaras honoured him by conferring the title "Vedantha Bhushan" in the year 1956 and he thereby became ornament of Vedantha. It is rare of the rarest of the

title to be received. He was also conferred the honorific title "Mahamahopadhyaya". The title Sahitya Ratna was conferred on him by Jagatguru Sri Sankaracharya of Goverdhan Peetam. He also won titles like Kaviraj and Sahitya Sastri.

He was the President of Samskrita Viswa Parishad, Cochin branch. In the year 1961 at Bombay Samskrita Viswa Parishad Sammelan inaugurated by Rashtrapati Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Anantha Sarma Sastri participated in the Sammelan alongwith his sishya K. Anant Bhat and son A. Kasinath Mallaya. He represented Kerala in the first Konkani Writers' Meet that took place in Goa in 1968. He presented a paper in Sanskrit in the year 1969 at the All India Oriental Conference held under the auspices of the University of Jadavpur at Calcutta. Sastri also presented a Paper in Sanskrit 'Bharateeya Dwani Darshanam' at the International Sanskrit Conference held at New Delhi in 1972. He represented Konkani and read a Konkani poem at a Mushaira, Assembly of poets, held at Ernakulam in 1967 under the Presidentship of the first Njanapeet Award Winner Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup. He also represented Konkani in the Kavi Sammelan held at Ernakulam in connection with liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 and read a poem in Konkani.

It is to be stated that Guru Nityachaitanya Yati, Vedantic Scholar of International repute met Anantha Sarma Sastri at his residence at Cochin and had discussions on Vedanta with him. Anantha Sarma Sastri's greatness in Vedic and Vedantic studies is known from the letter of Guru Nityachaitanya Yati addressed to him prostrating thousand times before his broad based outlook of his heart. H. E. Dr. Zail Singh, President of India when he visited Ernakulam, Anantha Sarma Sastri got the opportunity to meet Dr. Zail Singh personally at Guest House, Ernakulam. Bala Brahmachari Maharshi Mahesh Yogi hailed him as a Gem lying undiscovered in the bosom of

fathomless mud when Sastri had an occasion of meeting Mahesh Yogi when the Yogi visited Cochin. Those who have had the honour of meeting this gentle benign, saintly personality have always been astounded by the bright glare of his intellectual brilliance.

He was Patron Member of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha and Director of Spota Vidya Monthly Magazine published with Central Government aid. Also, he with Central Government aid published books- viz. Samskrita Abhyasa Sopanam, Ind-Hind-Bharatam. Government of India recognised him as an eminent Sanskrit Pandit. He served as Chairman of the Syllabus Committee for Konkani constituted by the Sabha.

He was recipient of the distinguished achievement Award for outstanding Konkanis 1994 from Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal.

Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of Central Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi wanted to write commentaries in Konkani on Prasthanatraya which included Brahmasutra of Badarayana. Konkani translation were already there written by many a writer on Bhagwat Geeta and Upanishadas. Konkani version on Brahmasutra was not written. It was Anantha Sarma Sastri who had written the Konkani version of Brahmasutra and thereby fulfilled the wishes of the late Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee under the name Brahmasutra Konkani Bhashyasudha published in the year 1997.

Anantha Sarma Sastri became physically weak at the completion of 94 years of his age and at the fag end of his life he published Kalesha Sidhantha, the Time God Theory as expounded in the Upanishadas, the Allopanishad of the Atharvana Veda Gnanakanda and at the evening when the deity Lord Venkateswara started on the eighth day of Arat

festival from the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom temple proceeding at the Temple Tank called Papanasam, for Avabritha Snanam in Palanquin with Vedagosha and on reaching at Papanasam lake on the bright half of lunar month Chaitra, the 6th day of April 2004 A. D., when the Moon was in conjunction with Chitra Star the deity was seated on the throne in the Mandapam in the lake and while performing Chakra Snanam, taking a dip in the Tank with Chakra by the Chief Archaka, Anantha Sarma Sastri passed away leaving the Mortal World for Heaven thereby the light of knowledge was gone as the night that has lost the Moon.

I place on record my thanks to my wife Smt. Sarojini P. Mallaya, son Dr. Nagesh P. Mallaya and Treasurer of the Sabha Sri. Manohar R. Shenoy for the help they have rendered to me to make this publication a success.

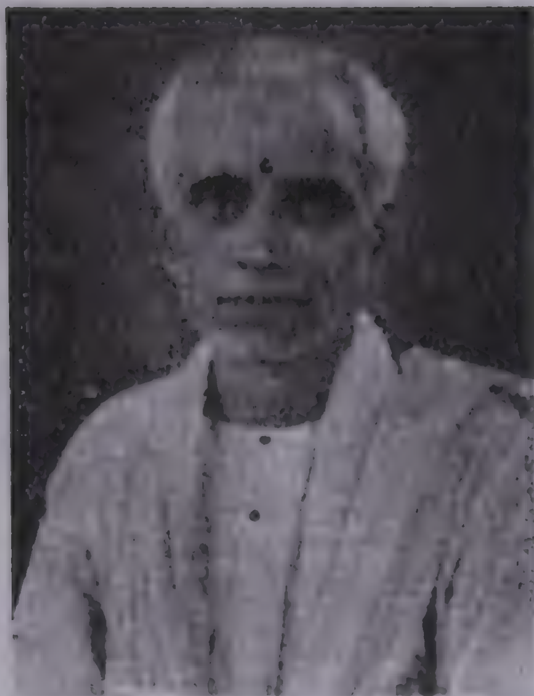
I am thankful to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin for the initiative taken to bring out this publication.

Also, I am thankful to Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Former Judge, Supreme Court for writing a Foreword to this book.

I am grateful to Sri. T. V. Mohandas Pai, Member of the Board 'Infosys', Infosys Technologies Ltd., Electronics City, Hossur Road, Bangalore, Sri. K. V. Kamath, Chairman I.C.I.C.I. Ltd., Mumbai, Dr. P. Dayananda Pai Laxminarayana Complex, Palace Road, Bangalore and Sri. N. R. Pai, Chief Executive Officer for Aspinwall & Co. Ltd., Cochin 21 Coimbatore Samyuktha Gowda Saraswath Sabha, Coimbatore for extending financial assistance by way of donations made in response to my appeal to meet the cost of printing, publishing and release of the book titled "Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam".

Cochin-2
20-8-2009

N. Purushothama Mallaya
Cochin



N. ANANTHA SARMA SASTRI
T. D. Samskrita Patasala

N. Anantha Sarma

FAMILY PHOTO OF N. ANANTHA SARMA
taken in the year 1926



Sitting Ground : L to R 2nd Venkateswara Mallaya (Younger brother) 3. Sundari Bai (Younger sister) 4. Nagendra Mallaya (Younger brother).

Sitting chair : 1st Vamana Kamath, son of Padmanabha Kamath, 2nd Padmanabha Kamath, paternal uncle 3. Rukmini Bai, paternal Grand mother 4. Hari Ranga Bhat, Maternal Grand father 5. Narayana Mallaya, Father.

Standing L to R : 3rd Anantha Sarma, 4th N. M. Saraswathi Bai (Mother).



Left to right : **Lakshmi Anantha Sarma (Wife)**
& Vedanta Bhushan N. Anantha Sarma Sastri



Distinguished Achievement Award honoured by Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal to Sri. N. Anantha Sarma Sastri on 14-1-1996 for outstanding service for upliftment and conducting Research in Sanskrit

वेदान्त भूषण गुरुजी पण्डित नारायण अनन्तशर्म शास्त्री शतकम्

वेदान्त भूषण गुरुजी पण्डित नारायण
अनन्तशर्म शास्त्री कृस्ताब्द एकसासणौशिधा मार्च
विसावे दिवसा जन्माक कोचीन्तु आयिलो असा।
कुडुंब ते काशीमठान्तूले परंपरेन्तु मठाधिपती
जान्नु आयिले दोनि स्वाम्यांगेलें जाल्न असा ।।१।।

आयिलो तों जन्माक पूर्वाश्रमान्तूले कुलान्तु
धर्म गुरु संस्थान काशीमठाधिपति
श्रीमत् भुवनेन्दतीर्थ स्वाम्यांगेले असा।
अनी शिष्य ते धर्म गुरु श्रीमत् वरदेन्द्रतीर्थ स्वामि
मठाधिपति काशीमठ संस्थापनाचे जाल्न अस्सा ।।२।।

अस्सा तो जेष्ट पुत्रु स्वर्गीय के. नारायण मल्या
अनी श्रीमती एन्. एम्. सरस्वति बायि
प्रथम वनिता अध्यापिका शिकोव्चाक केरळान्तु।
कोण ती पूर्वाचार अवगण कोर्नु प्रवेशन केलेली
शिकोव्चे जाल्न आसिले विषयान्तु अध्यापिका वृत्तीन्तु ।।३।।

उपनयन केले अनंताक णव वर्ष प्रायेरि

ताजो बपसून नारायणमल्यान दत्तपुत्रु
कृष्णमल्यालो पूर्व आश्रमान्तु काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत्
वरदेन्द्रतीर्थ स्वाम्यालो व्होडलो भावु जाव्न आसिलो।
अनी तो नारायणमलो आसिलो पूर्व आश्रमान्तुले
काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत् भुवनेन्दतीर्थ स्वाम्याले
कनिष्ट सहोधर जाव्न आसिलो पळ्ळिपुरम् ग्रामान्तु
कृष्णकम्मतीलो दकूलो पूतु जाव्न आसिलो।
अनी असा एक संगचाक भुवनेन्दतीर्थ स्वामि
पूर्व आश्रमान्तु आसिले नरसिहकम्मति म्होणु
नावान पूर्वाश्रमान्तु काशीमठाधिपति श्रीमत्
सुमतीन्द्रतीर्थ स्वाम्यागेले भयणी गौरिलो
पुत्रु जाव्न आसिलो ।।४।।

मूजी बन्धन जले नन्तर बपसून तका संस्कृत
अनी वेद शिकोव्चे खतीरि जाव्न कोचिचे ब्रह्मत्व
हरिभठालगी अभ्यर्थन करतलो जलो।
ब्रह्मत्व हरिभट कोचिचे तिरुमलदेवस्थानाचे
तन्त्रि वेदपाठशाळेचो उपाद्यायु अनी विख्यात
जोतीषी संतोषान अनंताक शिष्य जाव्न
स्वीकार कोर्नु शिकेय्तलो जलो ।।५।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि शिकतलो जलो आदिकालाक

तिरुमल देवस्वं हैस्कूळ कोचीन्तु विद्याभ्यास
मेळचाक जान।
त्यानन्तर विद्याभ्यास सोडून बनारसान्तु गेलो
वेद अनी संस्कृत शिकूचे खतीरि जान ।।६।।

तो पारंगत जलो शिकवणेन्तु वेद, वेदांग,
दर्शन, निरुक्त, चन्दास् अनी जोतिषान्तु।
ते ताणे पठन केले कण्टस्थ जान आचार्य
पटवर्धन हांगेले शिक्षणेन्तु सांगवेद
महाविद्यालय, बनारसान्तु ।।७।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि त्या उपरान्ते वत्तलो जलो
हरिध्वाराक गेत्तिले प्रवेशन हरिध्वारान्तुले
मुनि मण्डल महाविद्यालयान्तु।
थयिं तो शिकतलो जलो महाभाष्य
अनी व्याकरण संस्कृतान्तुले
श्री सत्यदेव तीर्थाले शिक्षणेन्तु ।।८।।

पाणिनीले अष्टाध्यायि कण्डस्थ केले नन्तर
तका जले प्रेरणा ऊंछ शिकचाक मनान्तु।
तो शिकिलो न्याय, मिमांस, योग, वेदान्त
सांख्य पण्डित स्वरूपानन्ताले

शिक्षणेन्तु हरिध्वारान्तु ।।९।।

अनन्तशार्मशास्त्रि वेद वेदान्त व्याकरण
अनी धर्मशास्त्राचे शिक्षण पूर्ण जले नन्तर
'शास्त्रि' म्हळेले पदवी मेळतली जली तका।
उपरान्ते दर्शन गेतिलो जलो पुण्य स्थल
हिमालया प्रदेशान्तुले अनी उत्तर
भारतान्तूले अनेक स्थलारि भोण्डि जली तका ।।१०।।

वेद अनी संस्कृताचे प्रचार कोर्नु ताजी कीर्ति
पल्लि तेन्ना आसिल्या राजपुतानान्तुले भिकानीरान्तु।
थयि आसिले महन्त व्यक्तींगेले अनी
महाराजाले अभ्यर्थन स्वीकार कोर्नु
अनन्तशार्मशास्त्रि गेलो भिकानीरान्तु ।।११।।

तांगेले अभ्यर्थन अनुसरण कोर्नु अनन्तशार्मशास्त्रीन
महाभागवत पारायण करचे अनी अर्थु हिन्दीन्तु
संगूचे म्होणु स्वीकार केलो।
अनेक भक्तजन सन्निहित आसिले शास्त्रीले
पारायण ऐकूक संबोदन केले तका "महराज"
म्होणु अनी भहुमान केलो ।।१२।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक मेळे ताणे केल्लेले
संस्कृताचे प्रचार अनी साहित्य अभिवृध्दीक जाल्न।
"मानपद" भहुमान असूचे जाल्न "साहित्य रत्न"
जगत्गुरु गोवर्धनपीठ शंकराचार्यानि
प्रदान केल्लेले जाल्न ।।१३।।

अनी असा शास्त्र संस्कृतान्तु आसचे शिकिल्यान
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक "मानपद" "साहित्यशास्त्रि"
मेळ्ळेले जाल्न।
मात्रनयि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रिक मेळे संस्कृतांन्तु
काव्य रचन केल्लेल्यान "कविराज" संबोदन
करचे जाल्न।
करीत असलो तो काव्यं संस्कृतांन्तु शार्दूलललित
अनी विकृति छंदोबध्द रूपान जाल्न ।।१४।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री बरा वर्ष उत्तर भारतान्तु
वासु कोर्नु वेद वेदांग महाभाष्य अध्ययन
कोर्नु विध्याभ्यास पूर्ण करतलो जलो।
त्या नन्तर ताजी आव्सु एन्. एम्. सरस्वतीबीयिले
अभ्यर्थन स्वीकार कोर्नु जेष्ट पुत्रु जाल्न आसिलो
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री कोचीन्तु येत्तलो जलो ।।१५।।

अनी तो आव्सुले अभ्यर्थन स्वीकार कोर्नु
ब्रह्मचर्यवृत सोडून गृहस्थ आश्रम्
एकसासणौशिएकउण्चाळीस कृस्तु वर्षान्तु
स्वीकार कर्तलो जलो।
वर्डिक केलेली बयिल लक्ष्मी टि. डि. गरळस्
प्रैमरिस्कूळ हेडमास्टर गोविन्दकिणीलो दकूलो
सहोदरु गिरिलि दूव ती, जन सेवक जान्न आसिलो ।।१६।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रिले वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृताचे विज्ञान
पळोव्नु नियुक्त केलो वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृतपाठशाळेचो
मुख्य अद्यापक जान्न।
अनी दिले तका वेदपुराणिकग्रन्थशाला
वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृततपाठशाळेचे अधीन अस्सूचे
चलौन वरचाक जान्न ।।१७।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन स्वीकार केले तका दिलेले
अधिकारपद अनी शिकौचाक आरंभिले विद्यार्थ्यांक।
अनि केले ताणे स्थापन एक संस्था "संस्कृतविद्यार्थि
संयुक्त मण्डली" नावान संस्कृताचे प्रचाराक ।।१८।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि मुख्य अद्यापक जान्नु पाठशाळेचो
विजय पल्लो ताजे प्रयत्नाक।

भारत सरकाराले धन सहाय मेळचे खतीरी
जाव्न पाठशालेचे उन्नतीक ।।१९।।

असा ताजे अभ्यर्थनाचे फल जाव्न समर्पण
केलेले केन्द्र सरकाराक।
स हजार रुपया असा एकसासणौशित्र्यासष्टि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु सरकारान दिलेले पाठशाळेक ।।२०।।

तो आसिलो पारंगत प्रयोगान्तु अनी
वैदीक कर्मान्तु तान्तूले मुख्य संस्कारान्तु।
अनी दिली ताणे शिक्षण युव पुरोहितांक
तंका तांचे धार्मिक प्रवृतीन्तु ।।२१।।

ऋक् संहिता दोनीचि जाव्न ताचे संहिता
अनी पदपाठ तसि असा संगचाक।
अनी तका लगून संगचाक ऐतरेय ब्राह्मणा
अरण्यका अनी वेदांग शिकेयिले शिष्यवर्गांक।
आसिलो तो परिक्षकु वैदिकांक परीक्ष कोर्नु
प्रमाणपत्र दिव्वाक देवस्थानांतु नियुक्त करचाक ।।२२।।

एक वोडलो वेदाचो पण्डित्य आसिलो अनी
वैयाकरणी जाव्न आसिलो संस्कृताचो तो

दशग्रन्थि हरिरंगभटालो नत्तु जाव्न आसिलो।
ताजे पाण्डित्य प्रकट जले भगवतगीतेचे
आषा अध्याय द्वैत, अद्वैत, विशिष्टाद्वैत
मतागेंले व्याख्यान कोर्नु तो दितलो जलो ।।२३।।

एकसासणौशिसातचाळीस कृस्तु वर्षा आगस्त मासु
पनरा दिवसा भारताक स्वातन्त्रय मेळेले
संतोष प्रकट करचे आसले।
ताजे भागु जाव्नु कोचिचे गुजराति
महाजनानि श्रीमत्भागवत पारायणाचे
सप्ताह महोत्सव चलौचे म्होणु निर्णय केले ।।२४।।

आसिलो गुजराति महाजनागेलो एकु प्रमुखु
गोवर्धनकाळिदास परिचय कोर्नु दिलो जनाक
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक।
गुजराति महाजनागेले अभ्यर्थन स्वीकार कोर्नु
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन निर्णय केले भागवत् पारायण करचाक।
ते आसिले स्थल कोचि सामूतिरि देवीले
देवस्थानाचे सभाग्रह मण्टपान्तु पारायण करचाक ।।२५।।

आरंभिले कोचि कोत्तुवाल देवस्थाना थकून
घोषयात्रा वाद्यघोषान भागवत पुस्तक वरचाक

सामूतिरि देवीले देवालयान्तु।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन आचार्य स्थान अलंकृत्त
कोर्नु भागवत् पारायण प्रारंभु केल्लो संगूचाक
अर्थ सहित हिन्दीन्तु ॥२६॥

सात दिवस् पारायण कोर्नु समाप्ति जले नन्तर गुजराति
महाजनानि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक 'महराज' म्होणु
मानपद दीन्नु भहुमान केल्लो।
नन्तर अनि एक भागवत पारायण अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन वैष्णव
गुजराति जनागेले अभ्यर्थना स्वीकार कोर्नु कोचि नवनीत
कृष्णदेवालयान्तु करतलो जलो ॥२७॥

उपरान्ते केल्ले अस्सा भागवत् पारायण अर्थ संगूचे
कोंकणीन जनप्रिय वेंकटेश्वरकिणीले गृहान्तु ताजो
दत्तपुत्रु श्रीनिवासकिणीले अभ्यर्थनान।
अनी करीत आस्सलो तो पुराण हरिवंशु पारायण
अर्थ कोंकणीन संगून जनागेले
क्षेम, ऐश्वर्याभिवृध्दीक जान्न संतोषान ॥२८॥

लोक विख्यात बालब्रह्मचारि महेशयोगी
उत्तरकाशी कोचिन्तु आयिल्या वेळारि वास्तु
करत्तलो जलो कोचि दरियस्थानदेवालयान्तु।

तेन्ना थयिं अनेक भक्तजन वैदिक ब्राह्मण
घणपाठि योगीले दर्शनाक आयिले आसिलो
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि तंन्तु ॥२९॥

महेशयोगी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक पळोन्नु वेद अनी वेदान्ताचे
विषयान्तु चर्चा केल्या अनी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री संशयाक
निवृत्ति दित्तलो जलो।
वेदाचे सूक्ताचे अर्थु उत्तरकाशी हिन्दीन्तु
व्याख्यान कोर्नु दिले ते महेशयोगि
अयकून अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक बहुमान करतलो जलो ॥३०॥

सिंहासनाचे पार्श्व भागारि शास्त्रीक बेसोन्न
माला घलतोलो जलो अनी अशें
संगतलो जलो महेशयोगी तो।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि अगाध अन्तरगत जान्न
चिकलान्तु सोदून काडूक जान्नत्तिले एक
रत्न वेदाचो विशिष्ट ज्ञानि तो ॥३१॥

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन आरंभु केलो
मध्वाचार्याले द्वैत मत सिध्दान्त प्रतिष्टापन केलेले
तत्व प्रचार करचे अनी मध्वनवमि आघोषु करचाक जान्न।
एक संस्था "मध्वतत्व प्रचार सभा" म्होणु नावान

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि उपाध्याय जाव्न प्रवर्तन कोर्नु
येवचे वेळारि कोचिचे तिरुमलदेवस्वमाले "वेदशास्त्र
संस्कृतपाठशालेच्या" आभिमुख्यारि जाव्न ।।३२।।

संस्कृतविद्यार्थिसंयुक्तमंडलीन मुकारि सोर्नु
मध्वतत्वप्रचारसभेचे प्रवर्तन आरंभिले
मध्वाचार्याले जीवित अनी तत्व
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन कोंकणीन लघु लेखन हस्त लिखित
प्रसिधीकरण केले।
मध्वनवमीक मध्वाचार्याले छायाचित्र शिष्यवर्गांगेले
वासु कोर्नु येवचे मार्गारि वाध्यघोषु अनी कीर्तन नन्तर
प्रभाषण कोर्नु आचरण करचे साहचर्य केले ।।३३।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रिन एक कोंकणी विंध्यालय
फोर्टकोचि जनार्दनदेवस्थाना परिसरान्तु
प्रारंभु केले एकसासणैशिएकउणपन्नास
कृस्तु वर्षा कोंकणीचे उध्दाराक जाव्न।
ते आसिले एक प्रथम विद्यालय जाव्न
देवनागरीन कोंकणी शिकोंचे विद्यार्थ्यांक
भाषेचे अभिमान अनी उन्नतीक जाव्न ।।३४।।

ताणे प्रकाशन केले एक मासिका "गोमन्त भारति"

देवनागरीन कोंकणीन बरैलेले लेखन
लघु कथा काव्य इत्यादि प्रकाशन करचाक जाल्नु।
प्रकाशन केल्ले ताणे एक पुस्तक "गोमन्त प्राकृतम्
धर्मोपदेशु" नावाचे एकसासणौशित्र्यपन्न कृस्तु
वर्षा कोचीन्तु देवनागरि लिपीन अनी मलयाळम्
लिपीन जाल्नु ।।३५।।

केल्या असा प्रयन्तु ताणे कोंकणी शिकूचे देवनागरि
लिपीन कोचिचे वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृतपाठशालेन्तुले
शिकूचे विद्यर्थ्यां वटेन प्रचार करचान्तु।
तन्तु आसिले प्रचरणान्तु प्रमुख
विद्यार्थियांन्तु अतंचे कोंकणि कवि
के. अनन्तभट् अनी एल्. वेंकटरमण भट्
जे. नरसिंह भट् अधिकारिन् असिले बैकान्तु।
अनी निर्माण केल्ले कोंकणी प्राथमिक व्याकरण
दिल्या भाषण पुराण भगवत्गीत विषयान्तु कोंकणी
भाषेन जनांगेले वेदीन्तु ।।३६।।

देखून लेकूचे असा अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री प्रथम
पुरुष केरळान्तु कोंकणी शाळा कोंकणी
शिकोव्वाक स्थापन केल्लेलो जाल्न।
अनी देवनागरि लिपीन छापून एकसासणौशित्र्यापन्

कृस्तु वर्षा पुस्तक प्रकाशन केलोलो असा
प्रथम् पुरुष जाव्नु ।।३७।।

असा ताणे बरैयलेले एक कोंकणी नाटक नाव
ताचे दूतांगत प्रकट केले वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृतपाठशाळेन्तुले
शिकूचे विद्यार्थ्यांनि वर्ष ते एकसासणैशिसपन् कृस्ताब्दान्तु।
स्थल ते कोचिचे तिरुमलदेवस्वं परिसरान्तु असा ते
प्रथम जाव्न जनांगेले मुकारि विद्यार्थ्यानि
प्रकट केलेले कोंकणी नाटक हया प्रदेशान्तु।
असा उपरान्ते अनि एक कोंकणि नाटक
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन बरैलेले "अजामिळ"
नावाचे वेदशात्रसंस्कृतपाठशाळेन्तु
प्रथम श्रेणीन्तु शिकूचे विद्यार्थांनि
खेळेयलेले "कोचि-तिरुमलदेवस्वं" परिसरान्तु। ।।३८।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक वेदाचे पुनरुध्दारण वेद शिकोव्चे
वेदान्त प्रभाषणान जनाक विज्ञान प्रदान केलेल्याक
अनी संस्कृत प्रचार केलेल्याक विशिष्ट
सेवेक अंगीकार मेळप् जले।
ते काशिमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधीन्द्रतीर्थस्वाम्यानि भहुमान
जाव्न अनन्तशर्माक कोचिचे तिरुमलदेवस्वं परिसरान्तु एक
प्रत्येक सदस्यामुकारि एकसासणैशिशप्पन कृस्तु वर्षा

मानपद "वेदान्त भूषण" म्होणु प्रदान केले।
त्या नन्तर गोश्रीपुरतिरुमलदेवस्वं प्रधान अर्चक
श्री एम्. लक्ष्मीनारायणशर्मान प्रकाशन केलेले
"तन्त्रसारोक्त देवार्चन पद्धति" पुस्तकान्तु
एकसासणौशिचौराशि कृस्ताब्दान्तु
ग्रन्थसंशोधकांगेले वळेरीन्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
असा "महामहोपाध्याय" किर्तिचिह्न प्रदान केलेले ॥३९॥

आसिलो एक यतिवर्य लोक विख्यात नारायणगुरुकुल
तमिळनाडाचे ऊठी नीलगिरीन्तु नाव पाविलो
यति जाव्न आसिलो।
नाव ताजे गुरुनित्यचैतन्ययति विविद प्रदेश सन्दर्शन
कोर्नु कोचि सन्दर्शन केलेल्या वेळारि
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक मेळता जलो ॥४०॥

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री थकून वेदान्ताचे चर्चा
केलेल्यान्तु तो शास्त्रीले अघात वेदान्ताचे विज्ञान
कळचाक अवसर मळतलो जलो।
शास्त्रीन ताणे केलेले गवेषण स्पोटाचि महिमा स्पोट
विद्याचे लेखन अनी ताचे अर्थ कळतलो जलो ॥४१॥

अनन्तशर्माले अघात विज्ञान कळेल्यान

गुरुनित्यचैतन्ययतिन एक पत्र बरैले हस्थाक्षरान
अशें संगता जान्न बरैता जलो।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीले विशाल हृदया मुकारि असा
मिजो हजार नमस्कार तशें लोकाक कळचाक
जान्न बरैतलो जलो।
कोचि कुमारटाकसीस चलौपि मोहनदास
नित्यचैतन्ययतिले डयरीन्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
कोचीन्तु मेळेलो बरैलेले
असा म्होणु संगतलो जलो ।।४२।।

गुरुनित्यचैतन्ययति अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री लगी
मेळनु कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेचे कार्यालय
पळोन्नु सन्दर्शकांगेले पुस्तकान्तु असा
अशें बरैलेले जान्नु।
"देवु ह्या संस्थेक कल्याण कोरो अनी
ताजी अनुग्रहाचि वृष्टि असो मेळची सर्वांक जान्नु" ।।४३।।

संस्कृत भाषेचे उन्नतीक जान्नु अनि प्रचारक जान्न
एक संस्था "संस्कृत विश्व परिषद" नावान स्थापित जले
अनी ताची शाखा कोचीन्तु स्थापित जले।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि उपाद्यायु कोचि असचे
तिरुमलदेवस्वंमान चलौचे वेदशास्त्रसंस्कृतपाठशाळेचो

अनी संस्कृत भाषेचो प्रचारक कोचि शाखेचो
अध्यक्षु जान्न तका नियुक्त करतले जले।
मुंबैन्तु एकसासणौशिएकसष्टि कृस्ताब्दान्तु
राष्ट्रपति डॉ. एस्. राधाकृष्णनान उक्तावण केलेले
"संस्कृत विश्व परिषद्" सम्मेळनान्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन भागु
गेतिल्यो भरसि शिष्यु के. अनन्तभट्, पुत्रु
ए. काशिनाथमल्या अस्तले जले ।।४४।।

कोंकणीचि जन्मभूमि गोवा फिरंडग्याले अधीना थकून
विमोचन जले नन्तर कोंकणी साहित्य रचना करचे
साहित्यकार मेळतले जले।
कोंकणीचे साहित्य निर्माण करचे विषया खतीरि
एक संस्था आवश्य म्होणु कळेल्यान "अखिल भारतीय
कोंकणी लेखक परिषद"
गोयान्तु स्थापन करतले जले ।।४५।।

अनी केरळचो प्रथम जान्नु कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेचो
प्रतिनिधि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि एकसासणौशिआठ्सष्टि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु जूण तेवीसा दिवसा गोयान्तु वत्तलो जलो।
केरळचे प्रथम कोंकणी लेखक जान्नु ताणे संमेळनान्तु
भागु घेतिलो अनी कोंकणी विषयान्तु प्रभाषण दित्तलो जलो
।।४६।।

एकसासणौशिएकउणसत्तरि कृस्तब्दान्तु
"अखिल भारतीय पौरस्त्य सम्मेळन" कलकत्ता नगरीन्तु
यादवपूर विश्वविद्यालयाचे आभिमुख्यारि
एक महासम्मेळन चलैले जले।
कोचिचा अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक सम्मेळनान्तु
एक प्रबन्द संस्कृत भाषेन्तु अवतरण करच्याक
अपेक्षा कर्तले जले ।।४७।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रिन तांगेली ती अपेक्षा स्वीकार केली
अनी एक प्रबन्द संस्कृतान्तु रचन कोर्नु
बसकेन्तु अवतरण करतलो जलो।
विध्वांसानि शास्त्रीले गवेषणयुक्त आसिले
संस्कृत विषयान्तुले ते प्रबन्द वाङ्काणसिले अनी शास्त्रि
तांगेले बहुमान स्वीकार करतलो जलो ।।४८।।

संस्कृत भाषे विषयान्तु एक अन्तरराष्ट्रिय संस्कृत
संम्मेळन नयि दिल्लीन्तु एकसासणौशिब्यात्तर
कृस्तु वर्षा चलैलेले जान्न असा।
आमन्त्रण केलेल्या कोचि थकून अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन
संम्मेळनान्तु "भारतीय ध्वनि दर्शन" नावान
प्रबन्द अवतरण केले संस्कृतान्तु
बरैलेले जान्न असा ।।४९।।

एकसासणौशिसातसष्टि कृस्तब्दान्तु इरणाकुळम्
सहरान्तु "इन्टरनेषनल् होटलान्तु" एक मुषेरा म्हळयारि
विविद भाषा कवींगेली एक संगम जत्तले जले।
तान्तु मलयाळम् भाषेचो महाकवि प्रथम ज्ञानपीठ
जी. शंकर कुरुप् अध्यक्षु जाव्न कवीनि काव्य निर्माण
कोर्नु वाचप् जले ।।५०।।

काव्य राज्याचे अखण्डता पालन करचे तसले विषयान्तु
आसूचे म्होणु कविता निर्माण करतले जले।
तन्तु मलयाळम्, बंगाळि, हिन्दि, पंचाबि, गुजराति
तमिळ इत्यादि भाषा कवीनि वंटो गेत्तले जले ।।५१।।

अंतिमेरि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन कोंकणीन्तु काव्य
निर्माण केल्ले नाव ते दिले "धरणी अम्चि भारत माता"
अनी ते वाचिले।
काव्या ऐकून शंकरकुरुप्पान अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीले
काव्याचेरि प्रशंसा केली कोंकणीक चांगि भावि
अस्तली म्होणु सांगिले।
ते आसिले टि. सि. गोपिनाथन् अध्यक्षु "केरळ बंगा
सांस्कृति संगा" अनी जोड-सचीवु "समस्थ
केरळ साहित्य परिषदाचो" मुषेरान्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीले
नाव शिफारसि केलेले ।।५२।।

एकसासणौशिएकसत्तेरि एप्रिल मैनान्तु बेगळादेशाचे
विमोचनाक आधार जाव्न एक कवि सम्मेळन
डॉ. एस्. इसेड्. क्वासिम्, "सयिन्टिस्ट्, सि.एस.ऐ.आर."
एरणाकुळम् अध्यक्षतेचेरि भारतीय-
विद्याभवन्, एरणाकुळम् परिसरान्तु चलैत जले।
तन्तु कोंकणी भाषेक प्रातिनिध्य दिले अनी कोंकणी
भाषेचो प्रतिनिधि जाव्न अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रिन वण्टो गेतिलो
अनी कोंकणीन स्वयं केल्लेले काव्य वचिले।
उपरान्ते अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन कोंकणीन रचना
केल्या असा जनाक भक्तिमार्गारि हडचाक
"संगीतशास्त्रानुरूप" भक्तिगान कोचिचे
केरळेश्वरशिवादेवालयाचे अनी
मध्वाचार्यान प्रतिष्ट केल्लेले उडुपि कृष्णाले ।।५३।।

कोचि कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेचे आभिमुख्यारि
बरावे अखिलभारतीयकोंकणीसाहित्यपरिषदाचे
आधिवेशन कोचीन्तु जले।
ते फेब्रवरि एकसासणैशिआठसत्तरि कृस्तु वर्षा
इकरा दिवसा जले ।।५४।।

श्री रवीन्द्रकेळेकर कोंकणी जेष्ट लेखक, नामनेचो
साहित्यकारि गोंय हंचे अध्यक्ष पदाचेरि केरळ मुख्यमन्त्री

श्री ए. के. आन्टणीन उत्कावण कोर्नु आरंभिले।
कोचिचो कोंकणी भाषेचे उदरगती खतीरी
काडिल्या प्रयत्नाक अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
अंगीकार जाव्न परिषदेचे उत्कावणीचे
समारंभान्तु भहुमान करतले जले।
भहुमान करनाटक हैकोर्ट पूर्व मुख्य न्यायादीसु
जसटिस ए. नारायण पै हनी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
साल पंगरून मानपत्र दिव्नु भहुमान करतले जले ।।५५।।

आसिलो तो स्थापक एक मैनाळि नाव ताचे
स्पोटविध्या पत्रिका अनी आसिलो तो ताचे
पत्रादिपु अनी प्रकाशक जाव्नु।
तन्तु शास्त्रीन अनेक गवेषण संस्कृत, वेद, उपनिषद
पझसंहिता इत्यादि ग्रन्थांक आधार धोर्नु बरैलेले
प्रबन्द असूचे विज्ञानप्रद जाव्न।
प्रधानमन्त्रि श्री राजीव गान्दि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
ताजे वृत्तान्त सर्वै चित्ताकर्षित अनी
कृतज्ञता प्रकाशन एकसास्सणौशिपंचाशि
तेविस्सा फेब्रवरीन्तूले पत्रान्तु असा
कळेयता जाव्न ।।५६।।

असा भारत सरकारान तका अंगीकार केल्लोलो एक

विशिष्ट संस्कृत पण्डित भारताचो जान्न।
दितातिं आसिले अनन्तशर्माक धन सहायु केन्द्र
सरकार तका संस्कृत भाषे उध्दाराक जानु ।।५७।।

अनी असा संस्कृत भाषेचे प्रचारक जानु
ताणे प्रसिध्दीकरण केलेले विज्ञानप्रद असूचे जान्न।
असा पुस्तक संगचाक प्रसिध्दीकरण केलेले
संस्कृत-अक्षर-अभ्यासम्, संस्कृत-अभ्यास-सोपान,
इन्द्-हिन्द्-भारतम्, इत्यादि थोडे संगचाक जान्न ।।५८।।

एकसासणैशिबाणवि कृस्ताब्दान्तु कोचीन्तु एक
केरळचे कोंकणी भाषेचे साहित्य सेमिनार केन्द्र
साहित्य अकादमीन कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभे लगी
मेळनु चलैले।
मलयाळम् भाषेचो विमर्शक अनी साहित्यकारि
प्रोफस्सर डॉ. सुकुमार अषीकोडान् उत्तावण केले
अनी तन्तु एक कोंकणी कवि सम्मेळन चलैले ।।५९।।

केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीन अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
कवि सम्मेळन चलौपाक ताचे यजामान जानु
नियुक्त केरतले जले।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीले

अभ्यर्थन स्वीकार केलो अनी कवि सम्मेळन
विजयप्रद जाव्न चलैले ।।६०।।

एकसासणौशिपांचाणवि कृस्ताब्दान्तु राष्ट्रीय एकता
हडचे काव्याक कोंकणीन बरैलेले कोंकणीभाषा-
प्रचारसभेन एक पुरस्कार दिव्चे म्होणु निर्णय केले।
तन्तु उत्तम जाव्न आसचे काव्याक पुरस्कार
दिव्चे अनी अनेक कवीनि तानी बरैलेले
काव्य धाडून दिले ।।६१।।

सभेन नियुक्त केलेले वेंचून कडचि कमिटीन
अस्सा एक मनान अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन कोंकणीन
बरैलेले काव्य पुरस्काराक वेंचून काडिलेले।
काव्याचे शीर्ष अस्सा "हिमगिरि शोभित मुकुट शुभांगी"
अनी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक सदस्या मुकारि
सात सप्टंबर मास एकसासणैशिपंचाणव
कृस्तु वर्षा प्रदान केले ।।६२।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक संस्कृत भाषेचे गवेषण
कोर्नु विख्यात पविल्याक अंगीकार जाव्न
मणिपालाचे "डॉ. टि.एम्.ए. पै फौण्डेषणान"
तांचे "डिसटिडिवष् एचीवमेंट अवार्डस् टु औट्स्टाडिङ

कोंकणीस्" म्होणु भहुमान करतले जले।
ते आसिले मणिपालाचे "वेलिव्यू इन्टरनेषणल
हेलत् क्ळभ होटेलान्तु" एकसासणैशिस्सणवि कृस्ताब्दान्तु
चौदा दिवसा जानवरि मैनान्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि
तो भहुमान स्वीकार कोर्नु उलैता जलो ।।६३।।

आजि अम्मि कष्ट भोगूचे कालान्तु असाति
अम्कां दिकूक येत्ता जन परस्पर जुजतायि
मत अनी वर्गीयता अस्चे तस्ले।
हका एक अंतिम् येत्तले आसिले तरि भारतान्तूले
जनाक हिन्दु शब्दाचो अर्थु खरे जान्न आसिले
कळचे तरि आसिले ।।६४।।

ते संगूचे तरि असा पझसंहितान्तु
भूमिशास्त्राक धोर्नु असा ना ते प्रत्येक
मत अनी वर्गाचे अमी लेकूचे तसले।
स्पोटाचे शब्दान्तु जत्ता बीजाक्षराचे अक्षराक
धोर्नु "हिं" अक्षर हिमलयु अनी "दु" दक्षिण
उदती म्हळ्यारि समुद्रु अस्सूचे तसले ।।६५।।

तका लगून जन वासु कर्चे हिमालय
अनी दक्षिण समुद्रु असूचे मधें स्थल हिन्दु जान्न

असा ये भारत सरकारान स्वीकार केलेले।
ते विद्याभ्यास मन्त्रालयान धाडिले पत्रान्तु
सताविस डिसंबर एकसासणैशिएकउनसत्तरि
कृस्ताब्दान्तु संगीले असा अनी ये पुस्तक
भारत सरकाराले धन सहायान प्रकाशित केलेले ।।६६।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि अशें संगता कोंकणी भास
संस्कृत भाषेचि धूव जाव्न असा।
भाष कोंकणी उरला कित्याक म्हळ्यारि भास
उलोव्चे ते उलैताति असा ।।६७।।

कोंकणी भास अनी उलोव्चि जनाक
कोंकणी म्होणु सांगताति अस्सा।
कित्याक म्हळ्यारि तनी उलोव्चि भास
परसपर कोंकणी जाव्न अस्सा ।।६८।।

ना संगूचाक एक भास भारतान्तु अनेक
क्लेश सहन केलेली कोंकणी सोडून दुसरि
एक भास संगचाक जाव्न।
कोंकणी उलोव्चे निषेद केलेले आसिले
एक कालाक तिजे जन्म भूमि गोयान्तु
जल्यारि रबली ती अतिजीवित जाव्न ।।६९।।

हन्तु थकून कळता एक सत्याचि स्थिति
भाषेक नाशु ना म्होणु कळेले।
"अक्षरं न क्षरति" म्होणु आसचे तशें प्रमाण
वाक्य सङ्गूचे जाव्न असीले ।।७०।।

कोंकणीक लिपि ना म्हळेल्याक संस्कृताचि
धूव जाव्न आसिल्यान वाङ्मय मात्रनयि लिपीचेरियि
अवकाशु अस्सा म्होणु।
देखून प्रमाण ग्रन्थ संगचे अस्सा अशें "पृथक् यस्य
लिपीर नास्ति नागरी तस्य सम्मता" म्होणु ।।७१।।

म्हळ्यारि खंचेयि भाषेक लिपी तरि ना
नागरि अस्सा तिजे सम्मत आसिलि लिपी जाव्न।
गवेषणा थकून कळता भारतान्तूले सर्वे
भाषांक नागरिचो प्रभाव अस्सा स्वल्प
भेदगति अस्सूचि जाव्न ।।७२।।

डॉ. सुनीतिकुमार चाटरजी केन्द्र साहित्य अकादमीचो
अध्यक्षु जाव्न आसिलो ताणे इच्छा प्रकट केल्या आसिले।
प्रस्थानत्रय बादरायणान बरैलेले जाव्न आसिले
व्याख्यान ते बरैलेले कोंकणीन्तु अनुवाद
करचे आसिले ।।७३।।

पयले बरैलेले असा भगवत्गीता उपनिषद्
जल्यारि ब्रह्मसूत्राचेरि कोणीय कोंकणीन्तु
बरैलेले ना आसिले।
कारण बरौपि संस्कृत वेदा अध्ययन
केलोलो विज्ञानि असूका म्हळेल्यान
जल्यारि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि आसिले ।।७४।

वेद अध्यायन अनी संस्कृत बनारस् अनी
हरिध्वाराक गुरुकुल संप्रदायेन देखून
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि आसिलो शिकिलो जाव्न।
अनी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन निर्णय केलो
डॉ. सुनितिकुमार चाटरजीली इच्छा पूर्ण करचाक
जाव्न कोंकणीन्तु ब्रह्मसूत्र अनुवाद करचे जाव्न ।।७५।

तो बरोव्चाक योग्य आसिल्यान बरैले
कोंकणीन मध्वाचार्यान विरचित केलेले ब्रह्मसूत्रभाष्य
नाव ताचे "ब्रह्मसूत्र कोंकणीभाष्य
सुधा" म्होणु दिले।
अनि ते प्रकाशित केले पुस्तक रूपान तीनिचे मे
मासु एकसासणौशिसत्याणवि कृस्ताब्दान्तु तिसावे
वार्षिक उत्सवान्तु कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेले ।।७६।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन सेवन केल्ले अस्सा गवेषक
पण्डित जाव्न "सुकृतीन्द्रा ओरियन्टल रिसर्च् इन्स्टिट्यूट"
कोचि, अंगीकृत इन्स्टिट्यूट पि. एच्. डि. शिकोव्चाक
संस्कृतान्तु केरळ अनी महात्मागान्दि
विश्वविद्यालयानि संस्कृतान्तु।
अनी सह प्रवर्तक जाव्न सेवन् केल्ले अस्सा तन्त्रा निघण्डु
निर्माण करचे पध्दतीन्तु इन्स्टिट्यूट ते मट्टांचेरीन्तु
प्रवर्तन कोर्नु आस्सिले कालान्तु ।।७७।।

आस्सिलो अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि पोषक सदस्य
कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेचो सेवा केल्या अध्यक्षु जाव्नु
कोंकणीभाषाप्रचारसभेन नियुक्त केल्लेले "सिलभस्
कमिटीचो" शिकोव्चि कोंकणी प्रैमरि शाळेन्तु।
अनी तो आस्सिलो एक अंग जाव्न प्रचार-
सभेचो प्रख्यापित केल्लेले कोंकणी "साहित्य-
पुरस्कार" कोंकणी साहित्यकारांक दिव्चे
वेंचून कडचे कमिटीन्तु ।।७८।।

आस्सिलो तो निरीक्षकु जाव्न कोंकणी शिक्षक
शाळेचो कोंकणी अध्यापकांक शिक्षण दिव्चे
कोंकणी शिकोव्चे शाळेन्तु।
अनी सरकारान अंगीकार दिलेले अस्सा

"कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार सभेले" प्रमाणपत्र
दिव्वे कोंकणी अध्यापाकांक नियुक्त
कोरूक जाव्न शाळेन्तु ।।७९।।

कोचितिरुमलदेवस्थानान्तु पुरातन हात बरपान
बरैलेले जीर्णावस्तेरि आसिले एक पुस्तक
सोळावे शतमानाचे देवस्वं अधिकारियांक मेळतले जले।
तानी ते पुस्तक "तिरुमलदेवस्वं वेदशास्त्र-संस्कृत
पाठशाळा" उपाध्यायु जाव्नु आसिलो
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक संशोदन करूक
अनी पुनः प्रकाशन करच्याक सांगिले ।।८०।।

पुस्तक ते आसिले वेंकटेशायन म्होणु
नावान कृस्ताब्द सोळाव्य शतमानान्तु
बरैलेले संस्कृत भाषेन काव्य रूपान चरित्र वेंकटपतीले।
ते विजयनगरि थकून कोचीन्तु आयिले जाव्न
आसिले अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन अर्थ सहित वेंकटेशायन
नावान ते पुनः प्रकाशन केले ।।८१।।

लोक विख्यात बालब्रह्मचारिमहेशयोगि
कोचि वासु कोर्नु अस्तना अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक
"ब्रह्मश्री वेदमूर्ति" म्होणु अपौव्नु एक संहिता होमु

शास्त्रीय विधी प्रकारि करचाक जाव्न
ताजि इच्छा अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक कळेयले।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन महेशयोगीले इच्छा पूर्ण
करच्याक ताजे वेदपाठशाळेन्तुले शिष्यांगेले सहायान
संहिता होमु "टि. डि. हैस्कूळ" जाग्यारि कोर्नु
सामापन समयारि महेशयोगीले सानिध्यान्तु पूर्ण
आहुति दिव्नु पर्यवसान केल्ले ।।८२।।

कोचि कोरपरेषनान तांगेले जाव्नु आसिले
इकरा सेन्ट् जागो चेरळायीन्तु "कोंकणी भाषा प्रचार
सभेक" ताचे प्रवर्तनाक जाव्न एक भवन् निर्माण
करच्याक दित्तले जले।
त्या भवनाचे स्थापना पथोरु केरळचे मुख्यमन्त्रि
सि. अचुतमेननान स्थापन करचे वेळारि भवनाचे
सुरक्षा खतीरि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन
वेद मन्त्राचे उच्छारण करचे जले ।।८३।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि वेद विज्ञानाचो पारंगत आसिलो
म्होणु कळ्तले जले केन्ना एरणाकुळम् "लो कोळेज"
प्रिनसिपाल सुब्रह्मण्यअय्यराले संशय निवारण केलेल्यान्तु।
तका सामवेदा विषयान्तु तणे प्रबन्द
बरैल्यान्तु अश्व म्हणलेले पदाक भूमि म्होणु अर्थु

व्याकरणाक धोर्नु सिध्द करच्यान्तु ।।८४।

भारतान्तु वेद विज्ञान्याक ताणे लेकिल्या
म्हणकि अर्थ सिध्द करूक जले ना।
ते संगताति असा ताणे निश्चित केलेले
अर्थाक वेदान येव्वाक जायिसि ना ।।८५।

तो अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक तागेले गरकडे कोचीन्तु
येव्नु प्रश्नु गलतलो जलो अनी अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन
सांगिले तका वेदाचे अर्थाक जायि अमि येव्वाक।
वेदान्तु अश्वाक भूमि म्होणु पर्यायपद असा
भूमिचेरि आधिपत्य घोडो अश्वमेधा विषयान्तु
दकैता यासकाले वेद निघण्डून्तु
असा अर्थु सांगचाक ।।८६।

आसिलो एक कालु कोंकणी भाषेचे साहित्य
निर्माण करताले बरौपि कोंकणीन अनी प्रकाशित
करताले पुस्तक मलयाळि भासेचे लिपीन जाव्न।
कारण जना भरसि पुस्तक वचूचाक अनी
विक्रित करचाक मलयाळि लिपि जनाक प्रीति आसचि
जना भरसि कोंकणी उलोव्वे जाव्नु ।।८७।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक कळताले कोंकणी संस्कृता
थकून जलेल्यान तिचि लिपि अस्सूका देवनागरि
मलयाळम् भासेचि लिपि अवकास आसिलि नयि कोंकणीक।
देख्खून जन म्हणताति आसिले
कोंकणी भास ती लिपि नत्तिलि एक भास अनी जन
निन्दित करताति आसिले कोंकणीक ।।८८।।

देख्खून अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि जनाक कोळोव्चे
खतीरि एक पुस्तक देवनागरि लिपीन कोंकणी
बरोन्नु प्रकाशित करतलो जलो नाव पुस्तकाचे
दित्तलो जलो "गोमन्त प्राकृत धर्मोपदेश" म्होणु।
प्रकाशित केल्लेले वर्ष एकसासणौशित्रपन्न कृस्ताब्द देख्खून
संगताति केरळान्तु देवानागरि लिपीन कोंकणी बरौन्न
पुस्तक प्रकाशित केल्लेले प्रथम कोंकणी साहित्यकारि
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि म्होणु ।।८९।।

गुजराति लोका मधें पुराण अनी भागवत् पारायण
कोर्नु तांका भक्ति मार्गारि हाडिल्यान जलो तो
'महराज म्होणु नावान।
अनी तो भटांक अनी गृहस्थांक वेद शिकोन्न पाण्डित्य
दिलेल्यान जलो कोंकणी जना मधें विख्यात
"गुरुजि" म्होणु नावान ।।९०।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि संगता कोंकणीन व्याख्यान
केलेले “श्रमत् कृष्णद्वैपायनान” केलेले
ब्रह्मसूत्राणुभाष्याचेरि श्रीमदान्दतीर्थ भगवतपादाचार्य
म्हळेले मध्वाचार्यान विरचित् केलेले अणुवेदान्ताचे
अध्याय जाव्न असा।
तान्तुले प्रथम अध्याय कोंकणीन
व्याख्यान केलेले समन्वयाध्यायु दुसरो ब्रह्मसूत्राणु
भाष्याचो अविरोधाध्याय तिसरो साधनाध्यायु अनी
चौथो फलाध्यायु जाव्नु असा ॥९१॥

उपराम संदेशान्तु अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि संगता
कृष्णद्वैपायन व्यासान अष्टादश पुराणाचे
तथा महाभारत इतिहासचे संग्रह कोर्नु
जल्ले नन्तर संपूर्ण जगत्वाचे कारण
परब्रह्म म्होणु सांगिले असा।
जिज्ञासु जनाक ते समझांवुचाक जाव्न
ब्रह्मसूत्र संग्रह केले
देखून ब्रह्मकारण वादाक स्थापन कोरूक
निर्माण केलेले ग्रन्थु ब्रह्मसूत्र ते कोंकणीन
व्याख्यान केले असा ॥९२॥

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि ताणे “सेवे भारत मातरम्”

इन्द्-हिन्द्-भारतम् नावान छपिले ते पुस्तकान्तु
भारताचो राष्ट्रपति डॉ. एस्. राधाकृष्णन्
भारताचे अषावे रिपब्लिक् दिवसा
सांगिले असा।
अमचे राज्य सगळे असा भूमिशास्त्रपर जान्नु
उत्तरेक हिमालय अनी दक्षिणेक समुद्र अनी
संगतलो जलो ते हिन्दुस्थान असा ।।९३।।

डॉ. राधाकृष्णनान् ताणे सांगिल्याक हिन्दुस्थान
पदाचो यथार्थ अर्थु मेळचाक जान्न भूमिशास्त्रपर
असूचाक अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि गवेषण करूक
आरांभिले अनी सिध्द करचाक आधार जान्न
स्पोठविध्या असा।
अनी तका लगून "इन्द्-हिन्द्-भारतम्" नावान
एक प्रबन्द बरैले ते कित्ते म्हळ्यारि
भारतान्तु निवास करचे जाति मत भेदु नत्तिले सर्वे
जन हिन्दु असा ।।९४।।

आयिले डॉ. सेयल् सिंङ् राष्ट्रपति भारताचो
संदर्शन कोरूक जान्न कोचि एरणाकुळमान्तु।
अपैला ताणे अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक दूतांक पेटोन्नु
राष्ट्रपतीन रबिल्या अतिथिमंदिर एरणाकुळमान्तु ।।९५।।

"शास्त्रिजि आयिये बेयठिये" संगतलो जाव्न राष्ट्रपती
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक पोळोन्नु सांगिले शास्त्रीले
स्पोटविध्या गवेषण वाचून खोस्सु भोगिल्या अस्सा।
सांग किते गवेषणाक तरि मेळचे सरकारा
थकून अस्सा? सांगिले शास्त्रीन राष्ट्रपतीले
भेट घेतिल्यान तृप्त जलो अस्सा ।।९६।।

मातामहु ताजो दशग्रन्थि हरिरंगभट
कोचितिरुमलदेवस्वं मेलशान्ति
वेद वेदांग पारंगत जाव्न कारवार,
सुंकेरि, उडुपि, मंजेश्वर प्रदेशान्तु
वेदपाठशाळा स्थापन कोर्नु वेद शिखेयतलो आसिलो।
कोचीन्तु अयिले नन्तर हरिरंगभटान
तका जाव्न कुडुंभ भागाधार प्रकारि
मेळेले देवस्थानाचे दक्षिण रथवीथिर
पांच सेंट् जाग्यारि एक घर निर्माण
करतलो जलो ।।९७।।

त्या घराचे गृहप्रवेश एकसास्सणौशिइकरा कृस्तु वर्षा
शास्त्रोक्त प्रकारि गृहप्रवेश कोर्नु पुरोहितांक अनि गृहस्थांक
त्या गृहान्तु वेद अनी शास्त्र शिकोवप् करतलो जलो।
अनन्तशर्म वेद पाठशाळेचो उपाध्याय जले नन्तर

मातामहाले घरकडे ताजे आव्सून अनी बपसून खचाक
जाव्न अनुमति दिली अनी थयि तो खतलो जलो ।।९८।।

त्या घरकडे खबिल्या नन्तर विध्वत् जन
अनेक वेद वेदांग अनी जोतिषा संबन्दि विज्ञान
मेळचे खतीरि येत्तले जले।
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रि तांका वेदु जोतिष शाश्त्र संबन्दि
आसिले किते तरि संशय निवारण करीत आसिलो
अनी वेद शिकोव्चे आसिले।
केल्या आसिले ताणे गवेषण प्रसिध्दीकरण
"कालेशसिध्दान्तम्" म्हळ्यारि कालाचे सिध्दान्त
अल्लोपनिषद अथर्वण वेदान्तुले ज्ञानकाण्डान्तुले
प्रतिपादन केलेले जाव्न आसिले ।।९९।।

अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीक जली प्रायि चवद्याणव देहान अश्वस्त
जलो दोनसासचारि कृस्तब्दान्तु एप्रिल मास संचे
दिवसा चैत्रा पुनवेक अवबृत स्नानाक कोचि वेंकटपति
वेदघोषान पल्लकेन्तु भायर सरलो।
पापनाशान तळयेन्तुले मण्डपान्तु आयिलो सिंहासनारि
बसलो प्रधान अर्चकान चक्रस्नान करचे वेळारि
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन केले देहत्यागु चन्द्रेमु नष्ट जल्या
रात्रि म्हणकि ज्ञानाचो दिवो नष्ट जलो ।।१००।।

भारतान्तुले भाषेंचि आव्सु जाव्नु आसिल्या
संस्कृत भाषेचे उध्दाराक जाव्नु अनी प्रचाराक
जाव्न प्रयत्नु काडिल्ल्याक।
वेद शास्त्र वेदांग जोतिष अनी महाभाष्य काशी
अनी हरिद्वाराक वोचून बरा वर्ष अध्ययन
केलेल्याक।
कोंकणीचे उध्दाराक जाव्न शाळा स्थापन कोर्नु
कोंकणी शिकोव्नु अनी हस्थलिखित देवनागरीन मैनाल
प्रचार केलेल्याक।
वेद वेदान्तांतु प्राविण्य मेळेल्याक अंगीकार
जाव्नु काशिमठाधिपति श्रीमत् सुधींन्द्रतीर्थ
स्वाम्यागेले "वेदान्तभूषण" म्हळेले मानपद
मेळेल्याक।
संस्कृत भाषेचे सेवा कोर्नु प्रचार केलेल्यान
कोर्नु "साहित्यरत्न" म्होणु कीर्तिचिह्न जगदगुरु
गोवर्धन पीठाधिपति शंकराचार्याले मेळेल्याक।
डॉ. सुनितिकुमारचेटरजीले केन्द्र साहित्य
अकदमी अध्यक्षु इच्छानुसार प्रस्थानत्रयांतुले
ब्रह्मसूत्र कोंकणीन्तु, "ब्रह्मसूत्र कोंकणी भाष्यसुधा"
म्होणु नावान प्रकाशित केलेल्याक।
प्रथम ज्ञानपीठ मेळेलो महाकवि जी. शंकरकुरुपाले
अध्यक्षतेचेरि चंकिल्या विविद भाषा कवींगेले

मुषेरान्तु कोंकणी काव्य वचिलेल्याक।
केरळा थकून प्रथम कोंकणी साहित्यकारि म्होणु
"कोंकणी लेखक परिषद" नावाचे संम्मेळनान्तु
गोयान्तु वचून तन्तु भागु घेतिलेल्याक।
स्पोट विध्या गवेषक जाव्न स्पोठविध्येन
गवेषण कोर्नु हिन्दु म्हळ्यारि भारतान्तुले
जन म्होणु सिध्द केलेल्याक।
केन्द्र सरकाराले "इमिनेन्ट सेन्स्कृट पण्डिट्"
म्होणु अंगीकार मेळनु अनी केन्द्र सरकाराले
धन सहायान पुस्तक प्रकाशित् केलेल्याक।
कर्ता समर्पण दोनसासणव विसावे मार्चान्तु
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीले शेंचे जन्मदिसा कोंकणीन बरैलेले
शतश्लोकिकाव्य "वेदान्तभूषण गुरुजी
पण्डित नारायण अनन्तशर्मशास्त्री शतकं"
अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीले स्मरणेक ।।१०१।।

एन्. पुरुषोत्तममल्या, कोचि



English Translation of the original in Konkani of the Poem "Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam"

Vedanta Bhushan Pandit N. Anantha Sarma Sastri was born on 20th March 1910 A. D. at Cochin in a family that had contributed two Swamijis to Sri Kashi Math Samsthan. He hails from the Poorvashram family of Dharma Guru H. H. Srimad Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swami Madadhipathi of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan and His disciple H. H. Srimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan.

He is the eldest son of the late K. Narayana Mallaya and Srimathi N. M. Saraswathi Bai, the first woman teacher in Kerala who entered teaching profession defying orthodoxy.

Anantha when he was nine years old, thread wearing ceremony (Upanayanam) was performed to him by his father Narayana Mallaya who was the adopted son of the late Krishna Mallaya elder brother of the Poorvashram H. H. Srimad Varadendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan. He was also happen to be the youngest son of Palliport Krishna Kamath younger brother of the Poorvashram Srimad H. H. Bhuvanendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Guru of Swami Varadendra Tirtha. It is also to be stated that Swami Bhuvanendra Tirtha who in his Poorvashram was named Narasimha Kamath, son of the late Gouri the younger

sister of H. H. Srimad Sumatheendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan, Guru of Swami Bhuvanendra Tirtha.

After his thread wearing ceremony his father made request to Brahmasri Hari Bhat who was Tantri of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom temple and Upadhyaya of the Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom and a renowned Astrologer to teach Anantha Veda and Sanskrit. Hari Bhat happily conceded to the request made by his father and accepted Anantha as his sishya and taught him Veda and Sanskrit.

Anantha Sarma Sastri had made his studies at Thirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. Afterwards he gave up his studies in the High School and left for Benaras for the study of Vedas and Sanskrit. He became excellent in his studies of Vedas, Vedangas, Darshana, Niruktha, Chandas and Jyothisha and he made byheart what he had studied under Acharya Patwardhan at Sanga Veda Maha Vidyalaya, Benaras. Afterwards he went over Haridwar and got admission at Muni Mandal Maha Vidyalaya. He studied there Mahabhashya and Vyakarna (Grammar) under Sri Sathyadeva Tirtha.

After making byheart (Kantastha) Ashtadhyai of Panini he got intuition to make higher studies. He studied Nyaya, Meemamsa, Yoga, Vedanta, Sankhya under Pandit Swaroopananda at Haridwar.

Anantha Sarma after completion of his studies of Veda, Vedanta, Vyakarna and Dharmasastra he was given the title "Sastri". Afterwards he left for seeing pilgrim

centres at Himalaya region and northern India. There he made a tour visiting many a place.

The propagation of Veda and Sanskrit which he studied reached far of places like Bikaneer in Rajaputana. There accepting the request made by eminent personalities including the Maharaja of Bikaneer, he came over there. He accepted their humble request and did Parayana (Reading) of the Bhagavatham explaining the meaning in chaste Hindi. Many devotees who assembled there for hearing the Bhagavat Parayanam made by Anantha Sarma Sastri honoured him by addressing him as "Maharaj".

Anantha Sarma for his propagation of Sanskrit and enriching of literature was honoured by conferring the title "Sahitya Ratna" by Jagat Guru Sri Sankaracharya of Goverdhan Peetam. Also Anantha Sarma got the title "Kaviraj" for rendering poems in Sanskrit. He used to compose poems in Sanskrit in the meters of Shardulalalitha and Vikruthi forms.

Anantha Sarma Sastri had spent 12 long years in North India and completed his course of studies of Vedas, Vedantas and Mahabhashya. Afterwards as per request made by his mother N. M. Saraswathi Bai, he as the eldest son of his mother came over Cochin.

He thereafter as per request made by his mother gave up Brahmacharya and accepted Grihasthasram (Household duty) in the year 1939 marrying Lakshmi, daughter of a social worker by name Giri, the and younger

brother of the Head Master of T. D. Girls Primary School, Cochin by name Govinda Kini.

Based on his wide knowledge of Vedas and Sanskrit he was appointed as Chief Upadhyaya of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala. They also gave him charge of Vedic and Puranic Library run under the auspices of Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala.

Anantha Sarma accepted the appointment and started teaching of Vedas and Sanskrit to students studying in the Patasala.

He established an organisation of Sanskrit and Vedic students under the name Samskrita Vidhyarthi Samyuktha Mandali for propagation of Sanskrit. Anantha Sarma as the Chief Adhyapak succeeded in his efforts to get Central Government grant for the development of the Patasala. As a result of his request made before the Centre, the Government of India gave six thousand rupees for its improvements in the year 1963 A.D.

He was well up in Prayogas or in the rituals of all the important samskaras and trained the young purohits in their religious work. Rik-Samhita both in its samhita and in Padapata and connected to it the Aitereya Brahmana, Aranyakas and Vedangas, he did teach the students of the Patasala. He was also Examiner appointed by the Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Managing Committee to conduct examinations to Vaidikas for presenting certificates for appointment as Priests in the temple.

A great Vedic Scholar and grandson of Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat, Anantha Sarma who studied Rik-Samhita both in its Samhita and Padapata, Aitreya Brahmana Aranyaka and Vedangas was able to recite any portion of the granthas in the orthodox fashion as he devoted best part of his youth mastering the texts under Acharyas at Benaras, Haridwar and also under his grandfather Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat. His Pandithya (profound learning) came to be known when he gave explanation of Bhagwat Geeta of all its 18 chapters based on Dwaita, Adwaita and Vishista Dwaita.

It was on 15th August 1947 that India attained Independence. As it was the day of rejoicing, the Gujarathi Mahajanams of Cochin conducted Bhagawat Parayana with Hindi commentary at the Sabha Griha Mantapa of Samudiri temple, Cochin. It was Sri Goverdhan Kalidas, a prominent member of the Gujarathi Mahajanams who introduced Anantha Sarma Sastri for the Parayanam of Bhagawatam to Gujarathi Mahajanams. The Mahajanams selected Anantha Sarma for conducting Bhagawat Saptaha Parayanam. Anantha Sarma along with his 'Sishyas' was given rousing reception at the Kotwal Temple and the procession carrying the holy Book Bhagawatam with Bhajans and beating of drums, started from Kotwal temple and passed through the main road terminating at New Road where the Samudiri temple is situated.

Anantha Sarma made Parayanam (Reading) of Bhagavatam by accepting the seat of Acharya and gave

meaning of each sloka (Verse) of the Bhagavatam into Hindi for seven days. He was given the title by Gujarathis as "Maharaj". It was a memorable event in those days. Thus Anantha Sarma Sastri came to be known as Maharaj among Gujarathis.

Afterwards another Bhagavata Parayanam was performed by Anantha Sarma accepting the request made by Vaishnava Gujarathi Mahajanams for conducting Bhagavata Parayanam in their Navaneeth Krishna temple, Cochin. Thereafter he made Bhagavata Parayanam with meaning in Konkani at the residence of Sri Srinivasa Kini adopted son of a well known Philanthropist Venkateswara Kini, as per request made by Srinivasa Kini and later he went on doing Parayanam (Reading) of Puranas, Hari Vamsha with meaning in Konkani for the well being and prosperity of the people at large.

World renowned Bala Brahmachari Mahesh Yogi of Uttar Kashi happen to visit Cochin and made his camp at Dariyasthan temple, Cochin. At that time many personalities, learned Vedic Pandits, Brahmins, Gnanapattis came over there to meet him and in their midst Anantha Sarma Sastri also met him.

On seeing Anantha Sarma Sastri, Mahesh Yogi had his discussion on Vedas, Sukthas with Sastri and Sastri chanted the Vedas in Pada, Krama order giving him the meaning in chaste Hindi that used to be spoken in Uttar Kashi.

Mahesh Yogi was highly pleased to have met Sastri

and said that any knoty problems on Vedas Sastri will be in position to answer. He is a living Veda and held him as "Gem lying undiscovered in the bosom of fathomless mud" and gave him a seat on the chair half to his side and put on him garland.

Anantha Sarma took initiative for founding an organisation for propagation of Dwaita doctrine expounded by Madhwacharya and to celebrate Madhwanavami an organisation under the name Madhwa Tatwa Prachar Sabha was formed under the auspices of CochinThirumala Devaswom Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala, the Upadyaya of which was Anantha Sarma.

The Samskrita Vidyarthi Samyuktha Mandali took the lead to carry out the activities of Madhwa Tatwa Prachar Sabha. The life sketch and tenets of Madhwacharya were written and published by Anantha Sarma Sastri. On Madhwa Navami Day the portrait of Madhwacharya placed on a chariot made to move round the streets where the disciples of Madhwacharya were residing with Bhajans, Keerthanas and drumbeats. Later discourses on works and teachings of Madhwacharya were held.

Anantha Sarma founded the first Konkani Patasala at Fort Cochin nearby the Janardhana Devaswom temple in the year 1949 A.D. for development of Konkani by teaching the language in Devanagari script to students and to get oneself proud of the language they speak.

He founded a Magazine in Konkani under the name

Gomanta Bharati for publication of Konkani articles, Short stories, Poems etc. He brought out a book Gomanta Prakritam in Konkani both in Devanagari and Malayalam scripts in the year 1953 thereby popularising Konkani with Devanagari script. Propagation was done by the students of the Sanskrit Patasala. Prominent among the students of the Patasala who did the propagation work were the present Konkani poet K. Anantha Bhat, and L. Venkataramana Bhat, J. Narasimha Bhat who served as Bank Officers.

He compiled a Konkani Grammar for primary students and gave lectures on Puranas, Bhagwat Geeta at public platforms. It is to be considered that he was the first amongst Konkanis who started Konkani School for studies, popularising Devanagari script for Konkani and also print Konkani in Devanagari script in the book entitled Gomanta Prakritam Dharmopadesh published in the year 1953.

He also wrote Konkani Drama Dutangatha which was staged in the year 1956 by the students of the Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala at the premises of the T. D. Temple, Cochin. It stands as the first drama in Konkani staged by students before the public in this area in those days. Again one more Konkani drama written by Anantha Sarma Sastri under the name "Ajamila" was staged by Junior students of the Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala at the premises of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom.

In recognition of his meritorious services for

upliftment of Sanskrit and revival of Vedic teaching and giving lectures in Vedanta H. H. Srimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan honoured Narayana Anantha Sarma by conferring the title "Vedanta Bhushan" in 1956 A. D. at a special function conducted at the premises of T. D. Temple, Cochin. Afterwards "Pradhana Archak" of the Gosripuresha Thirumala Devaswom Temple by name Sri M. Lakshminarayana Sarma published a book by name "Tantrasaroktha Devarchana Padhathi" and in the Grantha Samshodaka Panel published in the book mention was made of conferring "**Mahamahopadhyaya**" a honorific title to Anantha Sarma Sastri.

A Vedantic Scholar of International repute Guru Nityachaitanya Yati happened to visit Cochin and thereby happened to meet Anantha Sarma Sastri and had with Sastri Vedantic discussions. On seeing the wide knowledge of Vedanta Anantha Sarma had which Anantha Sarma was able to clear any doubts as regards Vedanta made Yati know the Spota theory and its origin based on sound, Guru Nityachaitanya Yati immediately appreciated the wide knowledge on Vedanta of Anantha Sarma and wrote a letter to him saying that he do thousand prostrations (Namskars) before the broad based outlook of his heart (Vishala Hridaya). Sri. Mohandas who manages the Kumar Taxis in Cochin had said that a mention was made by Sri. Nithyachaitanya Yati in his Diary of the meeting of Anantha Sarma Sastri at Cochin.

Later Guru Nithyachaitanya Yati along with Anantha Sarma Sastri made a visit of the office of Konkani Bhasha

Prachar Sabha, Cochin and seeing the activities of the Sabha for promotion of Konkani Language and literature wrote in the Visitors' book of the Sabha with his address written as Nithyachaitanya Yati, Narayana Gurukula, Fountain Hill, Ooty-4, Nilgiris saying that "May God Bless this Institution and Shower His Grace on all".

For development and enrichment of Sanskrit and its propagation an organisation under the name Samskrita Viswa Parishad was formed with branches at different places in the Country and thereby a branch at Cochin was formed. As Anantha Sarma Sastri was the Upadhyaya of T. D. Veda Sastra Samskrita Patasala the oldest Patasala in Kerala which propagated teaching of Sanskrit he was nominated as its President.

At Bombay in the year 1961 Sanskrit Viswa Sammelan was inaugurated by Rashtrapathi Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Anantha Sarma Sastri took part in the Sammelan alongwith his sishya K. Anantha Bhat and son A. Kashinath Mallaya.

After liberation of Goa, the homeland of Konkani, from the Portuguese rule for the development of Konkani language in the literary field the men of letters in Goa met and for enrichment of Konkani in the literary field an organisation was found necessary and formed an organisation under the name Akhila Bharateeya Konkani Lekhak Parishad in Goa.

The Konkani Lekhak Parishad held its first session at Goa in the year 1968 and to represent Kerala and as

delegate to represent Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin, Anantha Sarma Sastri as first from Kerala attended the Lekhak Parishad Session and took part in its deliberation and gave his speech in the Lekhak Parishad Session as regards Konkani development in Kerala.

In the year 1969 All India Oriental Conference was held at Calcutta under the auspices of Jadavpur University. Anantha Sarma Sastri was invited to participate in the Conference and present a paper in Sanskrit. Accepting their invitation Anantha Sarma Sastri left Cochin for Calcutta and presented a paper in Sanskrit at the Conference which was appreciated by Scholars on the research he had done pertaining to Sanskrit and received their honour.

Anantha Sarma Sastri from Cochin left for Delhi and presented a Paper in Sanskrit entitled “Bharateeya Dwani Darshanam” at the International Sanskrit Conference held at New Delhi in 1972.

It is to be stated that in the year 1967 a Mushaira, Assembly of Poets was held at Ernakulam at the International Hotel under the Presidentship of Njanapeet Award Winner Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup. Poets representing many languages which include Malayalam, Bengali, Punjabi, Hindi, Gujarathi, Tamil participated at the Mushaira by reciting poems the title of which was given at the Assembly of Poets by Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup. The title of the poem to be read was on National Integration. It should be prepared within a stipulated

time. At the end, Anantha Sarma Sastri composed a poem in Konkani language which was once considered as an uncivilised language and a dialect of Marathi without script of its own and read at the Mushaira, the poem he composed. It was the first time that Konkani was given a place in the Assembly of Poets called Mushaira. The poem read by Anantha Sarma was under the caption "Dharanee Amchi Bharata Mata". Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup on hearing the Konkani poem appreciated the poem written in Konkani by Anantha Sarma Sastri and said that it was one of the best poems that shows richness of the language and beauty of the poem. Mahakavi Kurup added that Konkani has a bright future. It was Sri. T. C. Gopinath, President, Kerala Banga Samskriti Sangha and Joint Secretary of Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad who recommended the name of Anantha Sarma Sastri for participation in the Mushaira.

In the year 1971 in connection with the liberation of Bangladesh a Kavi Sammelan was held at Ernakulam at Bharateeya Vidhya Bhavan premises under the Presidentship of Dr. S. Z. Quasim, Scientist C.S.I.R. Ernakulam and Anantha Sarma Sastri representing Konkani took part in the Kavi Sammelan and read the Konkani poem composed by himself.

It is seen that Anantha Sarma Sastri composed musical "Sangeetha Sastraroopaka" Bhakthi Geet (devotional song) in Konkani on Keraleshwara Siva Temple, Cochin and on Upupi Krishna installed at Udupi by Madhwacharya to bring forth Bhakthi in the minds of devotees.

The 12th Session of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad was held at Cochin on 11th February 1978 under the Presidentship of Sri Ravindra Kelekar well known Konkani writer of literary merit of Goa. It was inaugurated by Sri. A. K. Antony the Chief Minister of Kerala. The Reception Committee in recognition of the efforts taken by Anantha Sarma Sastri for the upliftment of Konkani honoured him at the inaugural Session of the Parishad by the former Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Mr. Justice A. Narayana Pai adoring him Shawl with 'Manapathra'.

He was the founder of the monthly by name Spota Vidya Magazine and served as its Editor and published research articles written by him giving knowledge pertaining to Vedas, Upanishadas, Padmasamhita etc. based on texts. Government of India recognised him as an eminent Sanskrit Pandit giving financial assistance in recognition of his services for Sanskrit upliftment and propagation and with the financial aid received from the Centre he published many books namely Akshara Abhyasam, Akshara Abhyasa Sopanam, Ind-Hind-Bharatam etc.

Prime Minister Sri Rajiv Gandhi in a letter addressed to Anantha Sarma Sastri under date 23rd February 1985 thanked him for all the "interesting information" he had conveyed and the Prime Minister sent his best wishes.

In the year 1992 two day Seminar on Konkani Literature in Kerala was organised by Central Sahitya

Akademi in collaboration with Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha. It was inaugurated by Prof. Sukumar Azhikode, the Malayalam Critic. In connection with the Seminar a Konkani Kavi Sammelan was held and Anantha Sarma was made Chairperson of the Kavi Sammelan by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and he conducted the Kavi Sammelan as requested by Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi with success.

In the year 1995 on All India basis Award was instituted by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha for the selection of the best poem written in Konkani on National Integration. Many poems were received by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha from different states. The selection committee constituted by the Sabha for selection of the best poem unanimously selected the poem composed by Anantha Sarma Sastri on National Integration entitled "Himagiri Sobhita Mukuta Subhangi". The Award was presented on 7-9-1995.

In recognition of his outstanding services for upliftment of Sanskrit and conducting Research in Sanskrit Dr. T. M. A. Pai Foundation, Manipal honoured Anantha Sarma Sastri by conferring Distinguished Achievement Award to outstanding Konkanis on 14-1-1996. The function was held at Valley View International Health Club Hotel, Manipal. Anantha Sarma accepted the Award and in his Message he made known "that we are passing through a different period. We find people fight each other in the name of language, religion and castes. This would have come to an end if people of

Bharat correctly understood and appreciated the real meaning of the word "Hindu" which according to me based on texts Padmasamhita, is geographical in nature. It is not connected to a particular religion or class as it is now considered. As per spota sound theory the Beejakshara letter "Him", denotes the Himalayas and "Du" the southern Ocean and thereby the people living in between Himalayas and Southern Ocean are Hindus. This has been accepted by the Government of India. This is revealed from the letter of the Ministry of Education, Government of India dated 27th December 1969 and got it published in book form with Central Government aid."

Anantha Sarma Sastri further adds, "Konkani is the daughter of Sanskrit. The language Konkani exists because of the speakers who speak the language and the speakers to name them as Konkanis exist because of the language Konkani they speak. Perhaps there is no language in India that had suffered a lot other than Konkani. It was stated that speaking of Konkani was once banned in its own homeland Goa but it survived. It is therefore proof enough to establish the fact that language is indestructible "Aksharam Na Ksharati" that is language is indestructible so goes the saying. Many a person say that Konkani has no script of its own. Konkani as daughter of Sanskrit has every right to inherit not only word materials from Sanskrit but also script "Prithak Yasya Lipir nasthi Nagari Thasya Sammatha" that is, language which has no script of its own Nagari is the script for that language." He says that "on research

done by him it was found that all scripts of Indian languages are derived from Devanagari with slight variations."

Dr. Sunithikumar Chatterjee President of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi wanted to write commentaries in Konkani on Prasthanathraya which includes Brahmasutra of Badarayana. Konkani version by way of translation were already there written by many scholars on Bhagwat Geeta and Upanishadas and got them published. But Brahmasutra in Konkani was not done as it was to be done by a scholar well versed in Vedic studies. Anantha Sarma who had mastered Vedas and studied Sanskrit on traditional lines under best Acharyas at Benaras and Haridwar decided to fulfil the wishes of Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee. As he was competent to write in Konkani the Brahmasutra, Anantha Sarma wrote in Konkani version of Brahmasutra the commentary written by Madhwacharya on Brahmasutra of Badrayana under the name Brahmasutra Konkani Bhashya Sudha which was published in book form by Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Cochin on 3rd May 1997 and released on 30th Annual Day Celebration of the Sabha.

Anantha Sarma Sastri served as Research Pandit in the Department of Sanskrit at Sukrateendra Oriental Research Institute, Cochin recognised to guide students for Ph.D. in Sanskrit by Kerala University and Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam and he did his work assisting for compilation of Dictionary of Tantras while the Institute was functioning at Mattancherry, Cochin.

Anantha Sarma Sastri was the Patron Member of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha. He served the Sabha as Chairman of the Syllabus Committee constituted by the Sabha for compiling syllabus for teaching of Konkani in Primary Schools approved by Government which was introduced by issue of order introducing Konkani as an additional language in Primary Schools. Also he served as member in the Awards Committee for selecting the best writings in Konkani for Literary Awards. Also he served as a Superintendent of the Sikshak School founded by the Sabha to supervise training to Konkani teachers for appointment in the schools for Konkani teaching.

The Adhikaries of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom happen to get a handwritten book of the 16th Century in a wornout condition in the Devaswom Library and they handed over the book to Anantha Sarma, Upadyaya of the Patasala to do research and get the book published. The book was found to be of the name Venkatesayanam of the 16th Century written in Sanskrit in poetical order describing the history of Lord Venkateswara. It was found that the Image of Venkateswara worshipped in Cochin was brought from Vijayanagar to Cochin and Anantha Sarma republished the book with translation under the name Venkatesayanam.

While Bala Brahmachari Mahesh Yogi was camping at Mattancherry, Cochin he expressed his desire for performance of Samhita Homa and made his request to Anantha Sarma Sastri well versed in Vedas and also in chanting the Vedas in orthodox fashion calling him

"Brahmasri Vedamurthi" for the performance of the Samhita Homa.

Anantha Sarma Sastri accepted the request of Mahesh Yogi and with the help of his sishyas studying in the Veda Patasala made Homa Kunda at T. D. High School premises and chanting Vedic hymns Ahuti (Oblations) was given to Agni (Fire) and Mahesh Yogi was present at the Homa Kunda to witness the Homa performed and in his presence the Poorna Ahuti (the Final Oblation) was given to God Agni at the Homa Kunda and concluded the Samhita Homa.

Foundation stone of Konkani Bhasha Bhavan, the building constructed at Cherlai, Cochin at the site leased out to Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha 11 cents of land by the Corporation of Cochin for constructing the Bhavan for Konkani which is declared as the first Bhavan for Konkani in India was laid by Sri. C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala on 29-9-1973 and while laying down the foundation stone it was Pandit Anantha Sarma Sastri who chanted Vedic hymns standing nearby the Chief Minister C. Achutha Menon praying Goddess of Earth to protect the Bhavan and bring prosperity to one and all.

Anantha Sarma Sastri's knowledge of the mastery of Vedas came to be known when the Principal of Law College, Ernakulam Subramanya Iyer got his doubts cleared pertaining to Veda. He had written a thesis on Sama Veda and wanted to get meaning of the word 'Ashwa' as 'Bhoomi' based on Vyakarna. He came over the residence of Anantha Sarma Sastri and wanted to get the meaning

of 'Ashwa' as 'Bhoomi'. Anantha Sarma told him that one should go to Veda to get the meaning wherein it is stated that Ashwa is Bhoomi as it shows the overlordship of Ashwa over Bhoomi for performance of Ashwamedha Yaga which can be seen in the Yaska's Veda Nigantu.

There was a time when Konkani literary works written by writers used to publish books in Malayalam script as they found that popularity and sale of books can be had if written and published in Malayalam script as Devanagari was not so popular amongst Konkani speaking people in Kerala. As Anantha Sarma Sastri found that the language which had its origin from Sanskrit ought to have written in Devanagari script as Malayalam script cannot be considered as the script of Konkani. Hence people used to laugh at the Konkani speaking people stating that Konkani is a language without script of its own. Anantha Sarma Sastri therefore decided to popularise Konkani by printing and publishing a book containing a poem written by Anantha Sarma in Konkani under the name Gomanta Prakrit Dharmopadesh. The year of publication was 1953 A. D. Hence it was to be stated that the first book written and published Konkani in Devanagari script and first literary person in Kerala to write and publish Konkani in Devanagari script was Anantha Sarma Sastri.

As Puranas and Bhagvatham were read and discourse done in the midst of Gujarati people and brought them to Bhakthi Marga he came to be known as "Maharaj" amongst Gujarathi Mahajan.

As he had taught Veda and Sastras amongst priests and Grihastas (Household men) and gave them knowledge he came to be known among Konkani people as "Guruji".

Anantha Sarma Sastri says that the explanation he made of Brahmasutra Bhashya of Krishna Dwaipayana was that of Madhwacharya who had written Anuvedanta Adhyayas.

The first part of the Anuvedanta Adhyaya Anantha Sarma explained in Konkani under the name Samanvayadhyaya, the second Avirodhyaya of the Brahmasutra Bhashya, the third was Sadana Adhyaya and the forth was Phaladhyaya. Afterwards in the Uparama Sandesha Anantha Sarma Sastri says that Krishna Dwaipayana Vyasa after writing Ashtadasa Puranas, Mahabharata and Ethihasa Sangraha he wrote saying that the whole universe in Parabrahma. In order to make intellect men know he compiled Brahmasutra. Hence in order to establish the cause of Brahmakarana Vada he wrote the book Brahmasutra and that Anantha Sarma Sastri had explained in Konkani.

Anantha Sarma Sastri in his book published "Sevai Bharat Matharam, Ind-Hind-Bharatam says that Rashtrapathi of Bharat Dr. S. Radhakrishnan in his 18th Republic Day had said that our country consists of the whole geographical area bounded by Himalayas in the North and by the Seas in the South named as "Hindusthan". What Dr. S. Radhakrishnan had said as regards Hindusthanam Anantha Sarma Sastri in order to get the real meaning based on geography conducted

research and proved that the real meaning through Spota Vidhya and in connection with that in the name of Ind-Hind-Bharatam an article was written proving that all men who live in Bharat without caste, creed and religion are Hindus.

Dr. Zail Singh, President of India came over Ernakulam for a visit staying at Guest House, Ernakulam. He sent a messenger at the residence of Anantha Sarma Sastri and invited him to meet the President of India at Guest House, Ernakulam. Anantha Sarma Sastri went over Guest House at Ernakulam and on seeing Anantha Sarma President of India said to Anantha Sarma Sastri (Ayeeye Bheteeye) come and take your seat. The President said that he was happy on going through his Spota Vidhya Research materials and asked him whether he has to receive anything from Government for his research work? Anantha Sarma Sastri replied that he was fully satisfied on meeting the President of India in person.

His maternal grandfather Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat, Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Melshanti who was eminent in the study of Vedas and who established Veda Patasalas in places like Karwar, Sunkeri, Udupi and Manjeshwar teaching Vedas to students at the respective Veda Patasalas came over Cochin and in the land of 5 cents which he got of his family property by partition lying nearby the southern pathway of the temple constructed a house for his living. The Grihapravesha, the housewarming ceremony of the house that he constructed was performed in the year 1911 A. D. as per

religious rites and made start in the house to teach Vedas and Sastras to purohits and Grihastas.

Anantha Sarma after becoming Upadhyaya of the Veda Patasala as per consent given by his parents, father and mother, to stay in that house he made his stay there.

After his stay in that house many learned people used to come over there for getting knowledge of Vedas, Vedangas and Jyothisha. Anantha Sarma Sastri used to clear their doubts if any as regards Vedas, Vedangas and Jyothisha and taught Vedas also. Also he did research and published his article on Kalesha Sidhanta, that is Time God Theory under the name Allopanishad as expounded in the Gnanakanda of Atharvana Veda.

Anantha Sarma Sastri came of the age of 94 and he became physically weak and in the year 2004, in the month of April on the sixth day, in the Lunar month Chaitra on Pournami (full moon) day when the deity of Lord Venkateswara of Cochin Thirumala Devaswom Temple made a start in Palanquin for Avabritha Snanam (bath) in the Papanasam lake with Veda Gosha, chanting of Vedas by priests and on reaching at the mantap of the Tank placing the deity on the throne and performing Chakra Snanam by the Chief Archaka Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri left the mortal world for heaven thereby the light of knowledge was gone as the night that has lost the Moon.

That he who had taken efforts for development and propagation of the mother of Indian languages Sanskrit;

That he who had gone to Benaras and Haridwar and studied Veda, Vedangas and Jyothisha;

That he who had taken efforts for upliftment of Konkani by founding a School, publication of handwritten monthly in Devanagari;

That he who was honoured by H. H. Srimad Sudheendra Tirtha Swami of Sri Kashi Math Samsthan conferring the title Vedanta Bhushan in recognition of his service for upliftment of Vedas, Vedanga and Sanskrit;

That he who received Sahitya Ratna title from Jagatguru Sri Sankaracharya of Goverdhan Peetam for services done by way of propagation of Sanskrit;

That he who fulfilled the wishes of Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee, President of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi by writing in Konkani the Brahmasutra of the Prasthanatraya and got it published under the name Brahmasutra Konkani Bhashya Sudha;

That he who had composed poems in Konkani and read in the Mushaira, Assembly of Poets held under the Presidentship of the first Njanpeet Award winner Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup;

That he who had gone to Goa as first from Kerala to attend at the Konkani Lekhak Parishad held at Goa and participated at the Sammelan;

That he who did research on Spota Vidhya and established the fact that Hindus means people that live in Bharat;

That he who secured recognition from Government of India that he is an eminent Sanskrit Pandit and attained financial assistance for publication of books;

That this book under the name Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Sastri Satakam which contains 100 verses composed by me in Konkani is dedicated to N. Anantha Sarma Sastri on 20th March 2009 on his entering the day of his 100th year of his birth to perpetuate his memory.

N. Purushothama Mallaya
Cochin

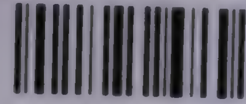
प्रथम ज्ञानपीट पुरस्कार मेळेलो मलयाळम् भाषेचो महाकवि
जी. शंकरकुरूप्पाले यजमानपणारवाल एरणाकुळमान्तु
एकसासणौशिसातसष्टि कृस्तब्दान्तु चलैलेले विविद भाषा
कविंगेले मुषैरान्तु राष्ट्रीय एकत्रीभाव विषयाक आधार जाव्न
कोंकणी भाषेचो कवि अनन्तशर्मशास्त्रीन कोंकणी भाषेन्तु
रचनकोर्नु वचिले काव्य।

धरणी अम्वी भारत माता

हिमगिरि शोभित मुकुट शुभांगी
पादपीठ तिजो दक्षिण उदधी।
नाना प्रान्त सुवाङ्मय माला
धरणी अम्वी भारत माता।।

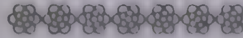
जाति भेद मत भेत अनेक
कशिकी पुष्पांक वर्ण अनेक।
भारत भूजन सग अम्मि एक
कुन्सुम अनेकयि माळेन्तु एक।।

भाषे झगडि सर्वयि सोणु
भारत ऐक्य सुधारण कोर्का।
हो एकु भावि सुधारक मार्गु
स्वातन्त्र्याचो सेवन योगु।



अर्थैश्वर्य समृद्धि कोरूक
चांग काम अम्मि मुक्कारि कोर्का।
भारत ऐक्य सुधारण कोर्नु
भारतीय अम्मि उध्यमु कोर्का।।

सर्वयि क्लेश सहन करूनु
सातन्त्र्यार्जन फोर्चे धीरांक।
ईश्वर विजयी कोरो म्होणु
अम्मि भक्तीन प्रार्थन कर्तायि।।



English translation of the Poem in Konkani composed and read by Pandit Anantha Sarma Sastri at the Mushaira, Assembly of Poets, representing various languages, on 'National Integration' held at Ernakulam in the year 1967 under the Presidentship of Njanapeet Award Winner the Malayalam Poet Mahakavi G. Sankara Kurup.

Dharani Amchi Bharata Matha

The snow capped mountain the Himalayas
Shining as a bright beautiful crown
Beneath her foot-stool flows southern Ocean
Different states and languages worn as a garland
That country of ours is our Bharata Matha

Many are the different castes
Many are the different religions
How the flowers are there in many colours
We the people of Bharat are all one
As many flowers are one in a garland

Giving up all fights in between the languages
Unity is to be preserved at all cost
And that way is good for the future
And is a mode to serve freedom attained

To increase food and wealth
Good work we should do
And for preserving the unity of Bharat
We the Bharateeyas should strive for it

Facing boldly all types of sufferings
They who do work protecting freedom
To that courageous men, the soldiers
God should bestow victory on them
So saying we offer prayers devoutedly.



मोमन्त प्राकृतान्तु धर्मोपदेशु।।

आलस्याक सोणु तुम्मि कर्मवीर जव्यायि।
सत्यधर्मपालनान स्वीय कर्म कर्व्यायि।।१।।ध्रूव।।
छिन्नभिन्नजाव्नु तुम्मि नष्टभ्रष्ट जाव्नकायि।
तज्जे हज्जे पाय धोर्नु श्वानतुल्य जाव्नकायि।।२।।
भाव अँचे योग्य म्होणु तँका चोव्नु जोळ्नकायि।
तँचे दूषणाक जाव्नु आत्मनाशु कोर्नकायि।।३।।
देवनागरीलिपीन भाष अंचि शिक्कायि।
तिज्जे साहित्यार्जनाक यत्नु तुम्मि कर्व्यायि।।४।।
संस्कृतांथकूनु जल्लि अंचि भाष कोंकणी।
संस्कृताश्रयान तिज्जो शोधु तुम्मि कर्व्यायि।।५।।
अम्मि भारतीय म्होणु सर्वसज्जनालगि।
स्नेहभाव साधनान ऐकमत्य हाड्यायि।।६।।
जाति धर्मु तज्जो तज्जो तार्णे तार्णे पालुयात।
स्नेहभाव साधनान ऐकम्त्य हाडुयात।।७।।
सत्य धर्मु सोणु तुम्मि नीच हीन जाव्नकायि।
धर्मु क्लेशकारि म्होणु भ्रष्ट तुम्मि जाव्नकायि।।८।।
धर्मु लोकधारणाक अद्वितीय कारण।
धर्म सेवनान जत्त लोकदुःख वारण।।९।।
वेदशास्त्रवाक्यँ सर्व अश्शि म्होणु सांगतायि।
पूर्वजाँलो चाँगु मार्गु सज्जनार्नु सोणकायि।।१०।।

Published in 1953 the first Konkani passage printed in Devanagari Script

Devotional Poem on Udupi Krishna composed in Sangeeta Sastranuroopakam in Konkani

मध्वसिद्धान्त आनिक कृष्णभक्ती चो आदारु

गोपीचन्दनांतु प्रच्छन्नजान्नु द्वारकेथकूनु उड्पीन्तु ऐलो।
भक्तीचे योगान मध्वमुनीनं गोपी चन्दनांतु
कृष्णां पळैलो ।।१।।
द्वादशस्तोत्रांचे पाठन कोर्नु उडपीन्तु कृष्णाची प्रतिष्ठ केल्ली।
भक्तांक तज्जानं आनन्दु झल्लो कृष्णाचे
पूजेक शिष्यां बेस्सेले ।।२।।
द्वैतसिद्धान्ताचि स्थापना केल्ली द्वैतान
भक्तिचो आदरु केल्लो।
तारतम्य सर्वजीवांक आस्स विष्णूचे
सत्यानं जगत्व सत्य ।।३।।
विष्णूक अर्पित केल्लेलें कर्मबन्धमोचनाक कारण जत्ता।
विष्णूचि भक्ति निरन्तर केल्यारि जीवाक
तज्जानं मुक्तियि मेळ्ता ।।४।।
मध्व मुनीलें हें द्वैत सिद्धान्त कृष्णाचे भक्तीक वर्धित कर्ता।
पूर्णप्रज्ञुम्होणु ख्यातीक पान्नु मध्वमुनीश्वरु
सिद्धींक पाव्लो ।।५।।
द्वैतसिद्धान्तार्चे स्थापन कोर्नु भक्तीन मुक्तीचो मार्गु दक्कैलो।
सदगुरुवर्यश्री आनन्दतीर्था! जय कृष्ण जय कृष्ण
जय वासुदेवा ।।६।।

- अनन्तशर्म शास्त्री.

Guru Nitya Chaitanya Yati alongwith Anantha Sarma Sastri visited the office of the Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha and seeing the activities of the Sabha for promotion of Konkani Language wrote as regards the Sabha in the Visitors' Book as follows,

ॐ

May God Bless this institution and Shower His Grace on all.

Nitya

Nitya chaitanya Yati
Narayana Gurukula.
Fernhill - ooty - 4
Nilgiris.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Names of Persons/ Organisation that made contribution for publication of the Book entitled "Vedanta Bhushan Guruji Pandit Narayana Anantha Sarma Satakam" a poem in 100 Verses in Konkani with English Translation.

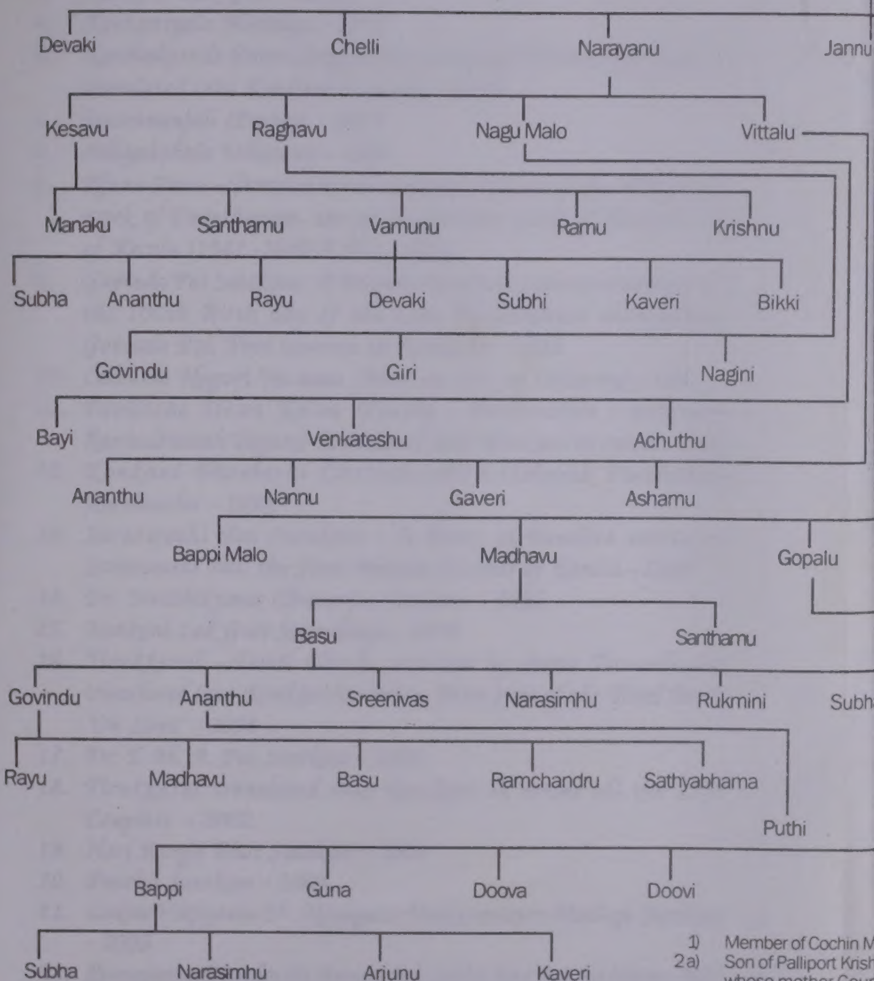
	Name	Amount
1.	Sri. T. V. Mohandas Pai, Member of the Board, Infosys, Infosys Technologies Limited, Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560 100.	Rs. 25,000/-
2.	Dr. K. V. Kamath, Chairman, ICICI Bank Ltd., Mumbai.	Rs. 5,000/-
3.	Dr. P. Dayananda Pai, 10/1, Laxminarayana Complex, Palace Road, Bangalore - 560 052.	Rs. 5,000/-
4.	Sri. N. R. Pai, Executive Officer, Aspinwall & Co., Edappally, Cochin - 682 024.	Rs. 5,000/-
5.	Coimbatore Samyuktha Gowda Saraswath Sabha, 93, Valluvar Street, Coimbatore - 641 012.	Rs. 1,000/-

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Geneology of Pandit N. Anant

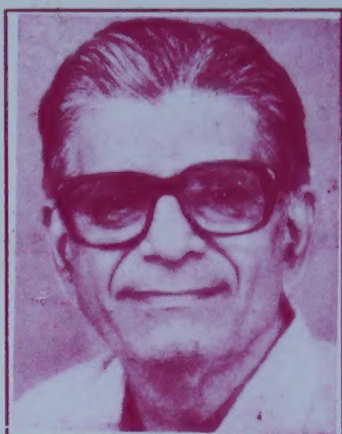


1) Member of Cochin M
2 a) Son of Palliport Krish whose mother Gour Swami Bhuvanendra
b) Wife of Krishna Kam Ranga Bhat Chief Pr
3) Elder brother Poorva

4) Daughter of B. Padmanabha Baliga, Bantwal
5) Daughter of Dasagranthi Hari Ranga Bhat, Melshanthi, Cochin T.D. Temple

HIS OTHER LITERARY WORKS IN KONKANI

1. *Duragrahache Phal (Short Story) - 1965*
2. *Konkani Ek Swatantra Bhas (Essay) - 1967*
3. *Konkani Lok Geet - 1976*
4. *Konkaniyalo Manniyo - 1978*
5. *Karshakarude Pattu (Song of the peasants) Written by Vallathol translated into Konkani in verses - 1978*
6. *Smarananjali (Poetry) - 1979*
7. *Adhyakshale Ullovoup - 1980*
8. *Njana Pana - Translation in Konkani verses of the Malayalam work of Poonthanam, one of the greatest poets of Bhakthi cult of Kerala (1547 -1640 A.D.) - 1982.*
9. *Govinda Pai Satakam - A Poem in hundred verses to commemorate the 100th Birth day of the Late Rashtrakavi Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, Poet laureate in Kannada - 1984*
10. *Calcutta Nagari Varnana (Poem on City of Calcutta) - 1986*
11. *Pavunche Sthan Kalna (Poetry - Destination - unknown Ravindranath Tagore) Translated into Konkani in verses - 1987*
12. *Konkani Bhashechi Chalvaleechi Ethihasik Paschathal Keralanthu - 1993*
13. *Saraswathi Bai Satakam - A Poem in hundred verses on Saraswathi Bai, the First Woman Teacher of Kerala - 1994*
14. *Dr. Sunithikumar Chatterjee Satakam - 1996*
15. *Konkani Lok Geet Samuchaya - 1998*
16. *Tirukkural - Tamil Classic written by Saint Tiruvalluvar translated into Konkani in verses, First part of the Third Book 'On Love' - 1998*
17. *Dr. T. M. A. Pai Satakam - 1999*
18. *Tirukkural translated into Konkani in verses all the 1330 Couplets - 2002*
19. *Hari Ranga Bhat Satakam - 2003*
20. *Pancha Satakam - 2003*
21. *Lokha Vikhyatha Dr. Narayana Venkateswara Mallaya Satakam - 2005*
22. *Punnyatma Doordarshi Ammembal Subba Rao Pai Satakam - 2005*
23. *Viswa Vikhyata Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Satakam - 2006*
24. *Kerala Vikhyatha Amulya Ratna Sahitya Kusalan M. Seshagiri Prabhu Satakam -2007*



Sri N. Purushothama Mallaya was born on 7th May 1929 at Cochin as the youngest son of the late K. Narayana Mallaya and Smt. N. M. Saraswathi Bai. He was referred to by Dr. Jose Pereira, Professor of Theology, Forden University, New York as "the leader of the modern Konkani movement". On Mr. Mallaya the Indian Express, Cochin edition dated 28th July, 1990 under the caption "For Konkani" states "He is truly a living legend among the Konkani speaking people. Konkani language owes its present individual and independent identity to the crusading zeal of Mr. N. Purushothama Mallaya. It was he who upheld the dignity of the Konkani language before the Mahajan Commission and persuaded it to give its historic verdict that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi. He is also acknowledged by the community as the one who was responsible for the Konkani language being recognised as an independent literary language of India, for awards by Sahitya Academy, New Delhi......" He played a pivotal role for inclusion of Konkani in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. He was the past President of All India Konkani Sahitya Parishad held at Bombay in 1980. Padmabhushan Dr. K. M. George, Trivandrum writes on Mallaya, "He delivered Konkani from its bondage (Lr. 16-10-02).

To name only a few, he is the founder Secretary of Konkani Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Kochi; Trustee, Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation Manipal; Hon. Director, Dr. T.M.A. Pai Institute of Konkani Studies & Research, Manipal; President, G.S.B. Mahasabha Kerala; Trustee Vaikunta Baliga College of Law, Udupi; Member, Advisory Committee, Centre for Konkani Development Studies, Goa University. He was the Resource person in Konkani selected by Sahitya Academy, New Delhi for the Literary Translators' Work-shop held at Trivandrum in 1987. Member. State Level Committee for Linguistic Minorities, Kerala.

He served as Member of the Advisory Board for Konkani, Sahitya Academy, N. Delhi, Member of Senate, M. G. University, Kottayam, Archives Advisory Committee, Kerala, Programme Advisory Committee, A. I. R. Trichur, Executive Member, Bharat Bhavan Society, Govt. of Kerala; Expert/Adviser, Konkani U.P.S.C. New Delhi etc. He was honoured by conferring titles **'SARASWAT RATNA'** and **'VISWA KONKANI VISHESHA RATNA'**. He was the recipient of **Gold Medallion from H. H. Pope John Paul II.** He was honoured, at Panaji by Govt. of Goa appointed Shenoi Goembab 125th Birth Anniversary Mahotsav Samithi. Also he was recipient of Vinobha Nagari Puraskar, New Delhi 2007 and recipient of Central Sahitya Akademi Translation Prize 2008 for Thirukkural (Konkani). As an Historian, Journalist, Linguist, Epigraphist, Archivist, Educationalist, Social Worker, Folklorist, Senator, Writer, Editor, Reviewer, Translator, Poet and Research Scholar he received praises for his work from Scholars both from India and abroad. Also conferred with titles **"KONKANI PITHAMAHA"** and **"EZHUTHACHAN OF KONKANI LANGUAGE"**.